# THE CAUCASIAN.

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## EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE CAUCASSIAN will be glad to hear from its readers with reference to the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Its columns will be open to articles discussing this question and it would be glad to have your views.

THE CAUCASIAN is an advocate of the people's rights. It believes in the democracy of Jefferson, and contends for the principles of the People's party platform, because it is the only party platform which embodies all of Jefferson's principles.

THE Press reports a race riot in Birmingham, Ala., in which six men were instantly killed and a number seriously wounded. Applying the Democratic argument of the last campaign, nothing is left us but to believe that the Democratic administration of Alabama is woefully corrupt.

THE man who hasn't stocks and bonds of railroads or other legislation-fostered corporations from which to derive a dividend, is excusable for being unable to see the wave of prosperity so much talked about, and can own up to this inability without being open to the charge of stupidity.

MR. BRYAN says he stands today just where he stood in 1896. This means that Mr. Bryan has the courage of his convictions and is not to be sidetracked by false issues, which is more than can be said of the silver-plated Democrats who supported him three years ago for regularity sake but who are now hunting up a pretext for deserting his standard in 1900.

A FEW weeks ago when a Northern corporation made a slight increase in the wage-rate of its employees, the corporation journals lost no opportunity of pointing to it as a case of unparalelled magnanimity. But we notice that when one closes down as in the case of the American Tin Plate Company, throwing out of employment forty thousand men, for the reason that they won't work for insufficient wages, these same journals have nothing to say.

HON. WIELIAM GOEBEL, who has just been named by the Kentucky Democrats for Governor, was, prior to 1896, a sound money and a Carlisle man. Before the Chicago convention met he was in Washington and in an interview stated that the Kentucky Democratic convention of that year would declare for sound money, and that Hon. John G. Carlisle was their choice for the Presidency. In this connection we are reminded of a similar interview given in Washington about the same time by the present chairman of the Democratic State committee of North Carolina, to the effect that North Carolina would declare for gold and go for a sound money man. The Chicago convention came along and swept these gold bugs off their feet, but is there any one who does not suppose that both Mr. Goebel and Mr. Simmons are sound money men at heart, and would welcome an issue, say the tariff, which would sidetrack the question of monetary reform.

THERE is a rumor afloat that there will soon be consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Line system and the Plant system. This would be nothing new in railroad manipulation, as the tendency has for sometime been toward a consolidation of independent systems until there remains only a very few large systems. And these few are clamoring for Congress to pass a bill allowing them to pool their interests, which, if Congress' future record is to be judged by its past, it will likely do. Whenever you talk to a certain class of men—the kind who don't own any railroad, but who take their que from those who do and from their agents—about government ownership of railroads, they argue (and it is the only argument they have in stock) that it would centralize too great power in the hands of the government. But what is to be said in favor of such a centralization of power in the hands of a few private individuals—the building up of a separate and distinct government, a government of railroads, which will be more powerful than the government of the people? If such centralized power is to exist, would it not be much better to have it under the control of the civil government rather than the railroad government?

Every town of any importance in Europe has one or more public baths which have a swimming-pool and are open the year round, says a writer in Self Culture. In our own country interest in this subject is beginning to awaken and is becoming more and more widespread. It may well be claimed that no better model for imitation has been devised than the Brookline (Mass.) public baths, and it is to be hoped that many American towns, small and large, will follow the example. Why should not every city have its public baths in each ward, especially if, as is likely, they could be made paying investments? Without doubt, the motto which the Brookline authorities have chosen for their institution is true: "The health of the people is the beginning of happiness."

## TO ENLIST VOLUNTEERS.

### Ten Thousand More Men Will Be Necessary.

### FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

**After a Conference at the White House, it is Decided to Increase Otis' Forces to 40,000 by the End of the Rainy Season.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special—Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin and Colonel Bird, assistant quartermaster general, in charge of transportation, had an hour's consultation with the President relative to the question of re-enforcements for General Otis. A definite decision has been reached to continue recruiting men at all the recruiting stations for service in the Philipines and Secretary Alger said when he left the White House, after the conference, that General Otis would have 40,000 men when the rainey season closed for a resumption of active operations. There are seventy recruiting stations in the United States and enlistments are to be taken at all of these stations. The enlistments are to be for service in the regular army and recruits are to be organized into regiments or assigned to regiments already formed after enlistment. No organizations as such are to be accepted, if sufficient recruits can be obtained by regular enlistment. General Corbin said the enlistments would be for three years, although the law for the creation of the provisional army of 35,000 in excess of the regular army of 65,000 provides only for such a force until 1901. Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to re-enforce General Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that aggressive campaigning will cease until the bad weather ends. Until that time our operations will probably be confined to occasional excursions to places in close vicinity to our lines, where the insurgents may have congregated in force. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climatic fevers reduced to a minimum.

General Otis has cabled the War Department that he has the skeleton organizations of two or three regiments which it is proposed to raise in the Philippines. At the War Department this is said to mean that General Otis has the officers for these regiments selected and that they are ready to be filled with enlisted men. How many of these can be secured from the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines is not known. It is stated at the War Department that the recruits now being enlisted at the rate of 1,000 a week cannot be used for the volunteer army provided for in the act of March 2, authorizing 25,000 men, although it would be an easy matter to transfer these men with their own consent to the volunteer service, if it should be determined to raise additional troops. Later in the day it was definitely decided to begin the enlistment for the first volunteer service under the act of the last Congress. The reports to the Adjutant General, based on the reports of the recruiting officers and on close estimates as to the number of soldiers in the Philippines and in each command in Cuba and Porto Rico show that the regular army is up to its full authorized strength.

A dispatch to The Paris Temps from Siagson, describing the anti-foreign disturbances that recently oscurred in Meng-Tzu, providence of Yun-Yan, says that the Wong-Tze custom house which was in charge of American officials, was sacked and destroyed.

At the class day exercises held at Middleburg College, R. I., the ode was recited by Aneete Anderson, colored, who will be the valedictorian of her class at the commencement next Wednesday. She is the first colored graduate of the college.

Henry Stewart, the negro who robbed and seriously shot Gail Hamilton, a negro, and robbed M. Choate, a section foreman, at Fulton, Ky., Sunday morning, was lynched last night by a mob of whites and negroes. The excitement is intenss.

### Dewey Sails for Port Said.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, By Cable.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here to Port Said at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The admiral has been living quietly here and his health has improved. He went on board the cruiser at 10 o'clock in the morning. The customary official visits were exchanged during the day. Previous to his departure Admiral Dewey visited the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at this point, having on board Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., the governor of the island of Guam, who is on his way to his post.

### An Awful Crime in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, P. I., Special.—Sadie B. Matthewson, 27 years old was murdered by her alleged paramour, Samuel R. Owens, 57 years old, at Fostor, R. I., Wednesday. It is ctaimed that both were drunk and that Owens drove the woman into the yard, knocked her down and split her head open with an axe, stabbed her twice in the breast with a carving knife, and then, pouring kerosene over her, set her on fire while she was still breathing. Her body was burned to a crisp. Owens was arrested.

### 14 New Cases of Yellow Fever at Santiago.

Santiago, By Cable.—Fourteen new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported during the last two days. This raises the total number of cases to 50, of which 12 have proved fatal.

Osman W. Deignan, who helped Hobson sink the Merrimac, says he will not try to enter the Naval Academy under the bill passed for his benefit by Congress. He says he has not the means to go through the necessary preparatory course of study to pass a preliminary examination.

## THE BIBLICAL ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

**Great Gathering of Eminent Bible Scholar Ends Its Sessions.**

The Biblical Assembly, which has been in session at Charlotte, closed it sessions on Thursday at the First Presbyterian church. The assembly was from every standpoint, a glorious meeting. Many eminent divines from all parts of the country were present, and all Christian denominations were represented. Lectures, sermons and addresses by the profoundest thinkers and most learned Biblical scholars of the country were attentively listened to by the best people of Charlotte, and many visitors from all sections of the State took advantage of the occasion to hear sacred subjects so ably discussed. In all the work, the Bible was made the text book, and live, practical instruction was given on many intricate points. No sectarianism was hinted at, and great thinkers of all creeds discussed the fundamental principles of all religion without a clash of denominational bias, or a suggestion of sectarian prejudice. The meeting were heartily enjoyed by those visiting, and more especially by the many intelligent people who attended as spectators.

### Dr. Buxton's Golden Jubilee.

On June 17th, 1849, at Rutherfordton, N. C., a young deacon by the name of Jarvis Buxton, was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. J. Stillman Ives, bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. A. A. Watson, the present venerable bishop of the diocese of East Carolina. On the evening of June 17, 1899, the fiftieth anniversary of this interesting event was celebrated in the beautiful and old-fashioned rectory of the parish of St. James, Lenoir, N. C., when the whole citizenship of the town, following the lead of the pastors of all the churches of every denomination gathered together to manifest their esteem and affection for the venerable and beloved rector of the Episcopal parish, the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D. One pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to Dr. Buxton of an elegant mahogany easy chair, as a slight token of affection from the ladies of his parish; and from 6 to 7 o'clock the beloved patriarch of the diocese of Asheville, assisted by his daughter, Miss Frances Buxton, received the congratulations of his host of friends of all denominations upon the celebration of his golden jubilee and the earnest prayers of all who were there went up that this good man's days may be lengthened to bless and edify the parish, town and community.

### Davidson's Catalogue.

The annual catalogue of Davidson College is out. It is a handsome record of a successful year's work done by this famous institution, and shows an attendance during the year just closed of 152 students, divided as follows. Seniors, 24; Juniors, 25; Sophomores, 46; Freshmen, 28; Eclectics 28; medical students, 35; resident post graduate, 1. Davidson College is one of the best known institutions in the South, and its graduates take high rank in all the learned professions The outlook is for an unusually successful year beginning with the September term.

Labor Commissioner Benjamin R Lacy says regarding the labor situation in North Carolina, "I think there is a little ill treatment of laborers by mill owners in North Carolina as in any State. The industrial conditions here are about the best in the Union. Nowhere is there less friction between employers and employed. There are no strikes and no reports of trouble involving labor. I will urge the immigration commission to use the report of the labor commissioner for 1988 in his work. It is an admirable industrial report.

Washington Duke, one of Durham's tobacco millionaries, will erect a very spacious and handsome building for the Southern Conservatory of Music at that place. It will cost $25,000.

A syndicate is being formed by Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania for the purpose of utilizing the water power of the Roanoke at Weldon by furnishing electrity for lightiug and power purposes to all the towns that desire it between Raleigh and Norfolk. A representative of the syndicate was in Raleigh last week making investigations in regard to the proposed enterprise. Senator Cameron is expected to arrive this week.

The town of Asheboro was considerably stirred when Sheriff Bedding, of Randolph county, arrested Mr. C. E. Ridge, of Asheboro, for forging county orders. After examination Mr. Ridge's bond was fixed at $2,000 which he was unable to give, and he was sent to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court. Mr Ridge is about 25 years old, is a son of Mr. B. B. Ridge, of Farmers, Randolph county, and a brother of Mr. R R. Ridge, editor of the Randolph Argus, who was formerly head of the Catawba High School at Newton.

The people in the storm visited section west of Salisbury have garnered their wheat. They made only a fourth of a crop.

It is the plan of John W. Thompson immigration agent, to go to the North west about the middle of July, probably with a fine exhibit of North Carolina resources. His purpose is to work in the States of Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. From these States many good people are writing. He is advertising for desirable lands in this State, for settlers, either singly or in colonies. Much land is offered.

A letter to the agricultural department reports the discovery of phosphate rock in Caswell county.

The citizens of Burlington have held a meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the president of the Seaboard Air-Line with reference to continuing the Pittsboro road on to Greensboro via Graham and Burlington. They will also seek to interest the people of other towns and sections through which such extension would pass.

The Mormons or Latter Day Saints, as they style themselves, have become very active in the state again. They are now making a house to house canvass in Moore and Bertie counties.

## THE PHILIPPINE VOULNTEERS

### Skeleton Regiments Are to Come First.

### SOME TIME MAY ELAPSE

**Before the Trops for thoe Provisional Army are Sent—A Swarm of Applicants for Commissioners in the New Regiments.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by General Otis. It is not believed that there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men. It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but meanwhile they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. The officers of the War Department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. These men are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by Gen. Otis. It is leaaned at the War Department that there is no rush to get the new organizations to Gen. Otis at the present time. The rainy season having set in, it is not believed that these troops will be necessary for service, except to relieve those who have been on active duty. The announcement that a portion of the provisional army was to be raised has caused a swarm of applications to be sent to the War Department by those who are seeking commissions in the new regiments.

There are two regular transports now at San Francisco, the Pennsylvania and the City of Para, one sailing June 30, and the other July 12, carrying 55 officers and 2,300 men. The Zealindia, Sheridan and Valencia, with 56 officers and 2,875 men are now on the way to Manila, and are expected to arrive between July 20 and 26. There are now on there way from Manila the Ohio, Newport and Indiana, carrying 123 officers and 2,240 men, expected to arrive between July 12 and 18.

At Manila there are the Honcok, Sherman, Senator, Morgan City, Warren and Grant, capable of carrying 278 officers and 6,456 men. It is expected that these ships will bring back the State volunteers as soon as General Otis decides to send them.

### The Tin Plate Mills Will Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Special.—As a result of the failure to settle the tin plate wage scale at the Chicago conference, all the tin plate mills in the country are preparing to close down Friday at midnight there will be a general suspension. Nearly 50,000 men will be thrown idle by the shut down.

### Dr. Uber Turns Up Alive.

RICHMOND, Va., Special.—Dr. Capleton H. Uber arrived here Thursday from Norfolk, safe and sound. He said that Pemberton, who wrote the letter stating that his (Uber's) body was found at Lynn Haven, was one of his deputies in the secret service of the government, and he supposed his purpose was to help the case that was being worked upon.

### The Trouble at the Birmingham Mines.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Special.—The miners and operators have one more day during which to reach an agreement on the wage scale. The conference with the operators, when the slight concessions of the miners were made known, was fruitless. The operators claim that they cannot pay the scale of the miners and will close the mines on the 1st. The old contract has expired and in the event of a strike more than 20,000 persons will be affected. There are 10,000 miners in the district.

### Great Storms in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Special.—All south, west and central Texas has been visited by terrific rain storms, which have practically tied up all the railroads in this section of the State. Many hundreds of acres of farming lands in southern Texas are under water and much cotton will be badly damaged. All railroads have suffered heavily in loss of bridges.

### Suicide of Mr. Collier.

PETERSBURG, Va., Special.—As the result of insomnia, melancholy and nervous prostration, Hon. Charles F. Collier of this city, shot himself through the head Friday morning, dying instantly. Mr. Collier was a lawyer by profession, and an ex-member of the Confederate Congress. He had served several terms in the Legislature, and had been elected mayor of this city six times, but was defeated by Hon. John M. Pleasants last spring, by about six votes. He was at one time president of the Southern Railway Company. He was in the seventy-second year of his age, had been twice married, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had no business troubles.

### No Wine at the Launching of the Queen Anne.

RALTIMORE, Md., Special.—The steamer Queen Anne, of the Princess Anne Railroad Company, was launched here Thursday, a notable feature of the occasion being the omission of the time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel's bow as she glided from the ways. Instead of this two write doves were released as the vessel began to move and her deck was strewn with wreaths and garlands of flowers.

### A Mayor Assassinated.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Special.—Mayor Balbiernie was assassinated at noon Thursday by J. W. Tayer, a disappointer office seeker. Tayer shot Mayor Balbiernie while the latter was standing in the doorway of his store. The ball entered his left breast above the nipple. After the shooting Balbiernie turned and ran up stairs to his living rooms and dropped in the hall. He expired 15 minutes later. Tayer swallowed some carbolic acid and then turned the revolver on himself and fired. The ball entered his left breast. He died at 1 o'clock.

## PEACE NOW REIGNS IN SAMOA.

**The Badger Had a Quieting Effect—The Samoan King.**

APIA, via SAN FRANCISCO, By Cable.—Peace and quiet now reign in Samoa, in marked contrast to the warlike scenes of two months ago. The arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Badger, on May 13, with the international commission on board, caused a distinct change in affairs here. The commission lost no time, but went to work immediately, electing Mr. Tripp chairman, and Mr. Morgan secretary. The commissioners held interviews, first with King Tanu and then with Mataafa. Tanu was not at first recognized as King by the commissioners. Tanu and his chiefs readily agreed to give up their arms and stated that they were prepared to accept any formal government the commission might recommend, even if the kingship were abolished. The following day Mataafa and his party came alongside the Badger, singing songs and flying the Samoan flag. The rebels were ordered to lower the flag, which they did. The commissioners explained to the chief that they had come to make peace. Mataafa said he and his chiefs were tired of fighting. He said his party would recognize any government fixed by the commission, but he hoped to have a King of Samoa, as it was an old established institution. Mataafa readily agreed to give up the guns held by his party, but insisted that as the weapons were the private property of the natives, they should receive compensation for them. The commissioners issued a proclamation stating that the guns would either be returned or proper payment made for them after all the troubles had been settled. This, of course, means that payment will be made, as it would be folly to return the weapons. Mataafa's party also asked to be represented by attorneys before the commission, but the request was denied.

### Young Filipinos Rise Against America.

VICTORIA, B. C., Special.—Advices from Hakodate, state that Capt. Sakichi, of the steamer Hokoku Maru, just returned from the Philippines, reports that in the southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications against emergencies. Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so volunteers, whose weapons, however, are very crude, only about 20 per cent. being armed with rifles (Remington). They are, however, full of patriotism, and state that they will not yield to the Americans, though the whole of the island is destroyed. The Hokoku Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kindred race and hoped for assistance from them.

### The Birmingham's Labor Troubles.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Special.—For the third time the coal miners and operators of this district have made an unsuccessful attempt to reach an agreement on a wage scale to go into effect on July 1st. In the miners convention Wednesday, two slight concessions were made and a committee was sent to ask for another conference, which will be held in a few days. The miners have agreed to accept the scale of the operators, fixing the minimum rate at 45 cents, when pig iron is selling at $8.10 and under, but they insist on a maximum of 55 cents. The operators objected to an increase of 29 per cent. in the wages of mine laborers and the miners have agreed to an increase of 25 per cent.

### McCulloch a Candidate for Bland's Seat.

SEDALIA, Mo., Special.—It is officially announced that General Robert McCulloch, of Cooper county, will be a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District to succeed the late Richard P. Blank. General McCulloch is major general of the Confederate Veterans of Missouri, and served in the civil war as colonel in the Second Missouri Confederate Cavalry.

### The Treaty Signed.

MADRID, By Cable.—The treaty confirming the agreement of February 12th, ceding the Caroline, Pelew and Mariano Islands to Germany and the declaration granting Germany the most favored treatment from July 1st, have been signed by Premier Silvela and the German ambassador, Count Von Radowitz.

### Arbitration Commission Resumes Business

PARIS, By Cable.—The Venezuela arbitration commission resumed its sessions Wednesday, and Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney General, continued his presentation of the case of Great Britain. At the conclusion of Sir Richard Webster's speech, the British representatives held a short meeting. All parties agree that he is making a strong case for Great Britain.

### Sent Out to Destroy a Derelict.

QUEENSTOWN, Special.—The British second-class cruiser Melampus and the torpedo boat Gossimer have gome from this port to destroy the derelict bark Siddartha.

### A Big Coal and Iron Deal in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Special.—The rumors of a big consolidation of Alabama coal and iron interests were confirmed in Anniston Friday. A company with $5,000,000 capital composed of capitalists from Richmond, Baltimore, New York and Boston, have bought the Gadsden furance, two furnaces at Ironton and 30,000 acres of land, 32,000 acres coal land at Brookwood, and the Mary Pratt furnace and valuable properties in and near Birmingham.

### Dr. Whitsett's Successor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Special.—Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of the Newton Centre Baptist church, Boston, has been elected to the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, to succeed Dr. Whitsett, resigned. The election of Dr. Mullins was unanimous. Mr. Josephus Lovering sent a telegram to Dr. Mullins notifying him of his unanimous election, and this was followed by a message of congratulation from ex-Governor William J. Northen, but Dr. Mullins' acceptance has not yet been received.

## RACE RIOT IN ALABAMA.

### The Shooting Point Has Been Finally Reached.

### NEGROES GROWING DEFIANT.

**As a Result of the Skirmish Three Negres are Dead and Another is Not Expected to Live.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Special.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live, as the result of a riot between negro and white miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, in Jefferson county. The dead are: Ed Ellis, Jim Dill, Adams Samuels. Wounded: Rudolph Williams and George Thomas, the latter mortally. The two races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes had congregated, armed with Winchesters. A white man passing along the road was held up and besides being abused was roughly handled. This news soon spread and an armed body of white miners moved toward the hollow. It is supposed that they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly.

Ed Ellis, the ringleador, armed with a rifle and Colt's revolver, fell at the first volley. A rifle bullet did the work. There was another volley and four of the other negroes fell. Jim Dill and Adam Samuels died a few minutes later, being removed to a negro house. George Thomas was shot through the abdomen with a Winchester bullet. He is not expected to recover. Rudolph Williams will live. The trouble started Tuesday, when it was though that John Shepherd, who on last Wednesday afternoon assaulted Mrs. Monroe Jones, near Corona, was in that community. The negroes armed themselves to prevent his capture. Both sides were aroused and only the timely arrival of a sheriff's posse prevented an outbreak.

Tuesday morning the negro miners held a mass meeting and refused to go to work. They all belong to a secret organization known as the "Knights of Africa," or "The Mysterious Ten." They keep rifles and ammunition on hand at all times. It was in the afternoon that they gathered in Glassgow Hollow, although with what intention is not now known. Influential citizens say that the ring leaders are now out of the way, and they hope to manage the others. Ed. Ellis, the head of the band and holding the chief office in the secret organization, made a speech to the negroes just before his death, telling them not to believe what the white officers had told them, and swearing that he, for one, would get even with Sherifi O'Brien, who Tuesday, at the point of a shot gun, ordered him to disperse his gang. Shortly after the riot Sheriff O'Brien left here with 100 armed men. He now has the situation in hand for the time being, although late reports say the situation is extremely critical, and that the negroes are talking of avenging the death of their leaders.

Sheriff O'Brien, who is now at Blossburg, has received a message from Adamsville, three miles from that place, asking for protectection. An armed body of negroes is gathered in the mountains threatening to make a descent upon the mining camp in the valley. He has dispatched all the deputies he can spare across the country. A telegram has just been received here (Birmingham) asking for re-enforcements of soldiers.

### It Is So Different.

The other day a prominent Western miller, whose railroad traveling has made him an expert, rode over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from New York to Chicago for the first time. He had heard the merry jests and the caustic remarks which were based on the conditions that used to obtain and kept "his eyes open." After reaching home he wrote a congratulatory letter to General Manager Underwood, and among other flattering things, said: "I want to assure you that I enjoyed the trip over your line very much indeed. I think the ride from New York to Washington is a most delightful trip; it was just after a rain when nature was at its best." "I will withdraw all my invidious remarks. I kept waiting for the 'swinging motion' on the way from Washington to Chicago, but did not discover it."

### The Pawnee Burned at Sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Special.—The George W. Clyde steamship, Captain Roberts of the New Yoak Clyde Line, arrived in this port at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, with Captain A. D. Ingram and crew of the steamship Pawnee on board, the Clyde having picked them up from the small boats very soon after they abandoned the Pawnee, leaving her wrapped in flames. The Pawnee was abondoned off Currituck, on the coast of this State, a little past midnight on Sunday night. The fire was discovered about midnight and had gained such headway that every effort to check the flames was futile.

### Santiago's New Ministry.

SANTIAGO, de Chile, By Cable.—A Liberal ministry has been formed in succession to the Conservative cabinet, which resigned June 2. The new cabinet is constructed as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Silva Cruz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federico Borne; Minister of Justice, Francisco Herboso; Minister of Finance, Federica Szarra; Minister of War, J. Figuersa; Minister of Industry and Commerce, Rio Seco.

### Ports Open to Trade.

MANILA, By Cable.—Major General Otis has ordered the opening of trade of many important ports that have been closed since the outbreak. There include San Fernado, on the west coast of Luzon, Aparri, on the north coast; Curimoa and all ports in the islands of Samar and Leyte. There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a stand-till. The ships will race to bring the first cargoes before the demand weakens. Gun-boats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must run risk of confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute of all ships they permit to sail.

## NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

### A Costly Smoke.

Prof. Hamilton, principal of Bain Academy, near Charlotte, had a costly and peculiar experience last Saturday. He went to Charlotte and purchased a $40 suit of parlor furniture from H. Baruch. The furniture was packed and placed on the wagon. A good deal of excelsior was used in the packing, to keep the furniture from getting rubbed and defaced. Prof. Hamilton took his seat in front, to drive, and bidding Mr. Baruch good morning started for Mint Hill. When several miles from town he lit his pipe and began smoking. In a few minutes he heard a peculiar noise behind him and looking back discovered that the excelsior had caught fire from a spark from his pipe. Almost instantly the blaze had spread over the wagon and the furniture was in the midst of flames. There was no water near; no help near. Prof. Hamilton unhitched the horse as quickly as possible, but that was the only thing he saved. Furniture and wagon were reduced to ashes.

### Church Built by the Waldenses.

On the 4th of July the Cathedral at Valdese, the village whose inhabitants are all Waldenses, in Burke county, not far from Morganton, will be dedicated. The colonists have have done all the work, using stone quarried on the spot, and the interior woodwork is carved by their own hands. The architecture is quite different from that of any other church building in North Carolina. The colonists are prospersous now. They had some vicissitudes soon after their arrival at Valdese from the Alps. The pastor of this most interesting flock is the Rev. Bartholomew Soulier. The Waldenses are greatly esteemed by the people in all that part of the State, and many kindnesses have been shown them.

### Dr. Hume at Washington and Lee.

Dr. Hume, of Chapel Hill, delivered an address before the graduating class of Washington and Lee University at its recent commencement which is described in the Presbyterian Standard as "a most scholarly and delightful address, setting forth the supreme merit and excellence of Shakespeare as a knower of the depths of human nature in all its phases, and as a strong enforcer of high morality, his teachings being all the more effective because woven into the very texture of his great dramas rather than announced in a formal and didactic manner. Dr. Hume will not soon be forgotten by the friends he made here."

### Hospital Gets the Money.

J. G. Hall, president of the board of hospital directors, was so fortunate as to get Attorney General Walser on his side in the matter of the contention with the State Treasurer, and the Hospital will now get the $6.000 of its last year's appropriation so long withheld in consequence of the failure of the local bank in which it was deposited—not by the Hospital, but by the State.

### The Bar Association.

Preparations are being made for a big time at the meeting of the State Bar Association which meets in Morehead City Tuesday. Many members have already engaged rooms for themselves and families.

### M'Kinley Pardons M'Dowell.

The President has granted a pardon to William McDowell, convicted in North Carolina in 1897 of breaking into a postoffice. The pardon was issued because of McDowell's critical illness.

### Tar Heel Notes.

The liquor men of Trenton have brought action for an injunction to be issued against the officials of Trenton to prevent them from closing the barrooms there. A few weeks ago a majority of the voters at Trenton decided for local option. The liquor men say that there was some irregularity in the election. The action will probably be heard before Judge Bryan in a few weeks.

The many friends of Mr. Wiley Croom Rodman will be pleased to learn that the Secretary of War, Alger, upon the recommendation of Congressman John H. Small, has appointed him to a candidate for a cadetship at West Point, with a Mr. Sheep, of Elizabeth City, as alternate. Mr. Rodman left for New York Saturday and expects to stand examination for his entrance August 23rd.

At Concord on Wednesday the State Swine Breeders' Association was reorganized. Mr. J. M. Johnson, of Raleigh, was made president; C. C. Moore, of Charlotte, vice president, and E. E. Emery, secretary. The directors for one year's term are: W. E. Benbow, W. P. Batchelor, T. C. Robinson, all of Raleigh; for two years term, R. V. Caldwell and C. W. Swink, of Cabarrus, and W. M. Barringer, of Charlotte, were elected. G. T. Crowell, W. E. Morris, of Cabarrus county, and T. B. Gautier, of Mecklenburg, were elected for the three-year term. The association provided for two premiums at the State Fair.

The vote for waterworks in Rockingham was 175 to 8.

Goldsboro now has a woman physician, Miss Dr. Sallie Borden, who recently graduated with high honors at the Woman's Medical College in New York city. She is now a full-fledged physician and surgeon.

The Pittsboro Record says there was a mass meeting at Pittsboro on Monday to manifest interest and to co-operate with the citizens of Burlington and Greensboro in their effort to secure the completion of the Pittsboro Branch of the Seaboard Air Line road to Burlington and Greensboro.

The Lexington Dispatch says that the Lexington lodge won the handsome jewel given to the best K. of P. lodge in the State.

Ensign R. Z. Johnson, of Lincolnton, has been appointed flag secretary to Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, who has succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic squadron at Manila.

The Laurinburg Exchange says that $3,000 was paid for a site for the cotton factory, 70,000 brick have been ordered, and work will begin on the factory as soon as possible.

## THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

### The South.

The Birmingham, Ala., coal miners and operators have again failed to reach an agreement on a wage scale.

Governor Atkinson offers the two West Virginia regiments that were last year equipped for the Spanish war, to the government for service in the Philippines, and urges their acceptance.

In Baltimore Monday Cornelius Gardner, James and John Myers, all colored, were sentenced to be hanged by Judge Wright in the Criminal Court for criminally assaulting 12-year-old Annie Bailey, also colored. Governor Lowndes may set July 28th for the execution.

### The North.

Thomas P. Kane has been appointed Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Fitzsimmons has agreed to fight McCoy September next.

Several wooden buildings were burned at Coney Island Sunday night.

President McKinley laid the corne-Cotton Manufacturing stone of the Company at Adams, Mass., Monday.

Two new cases of yellow fever and four deaths from the disease have been officially reported at Santiago making a total of 35 cases and 11 deaths.

John W. Gates, of Chicago, unhesitatingly identified Alexander Jester as the man who murdered his brother, Gilbert Gates, 23 years ago.

A Milwaukee special to the Chicago Record says that Henry C. Payne has been asked to take the chairmanship of the Republican national committee succeeding Mark Hanna.

The Newark, which was sent around Cape Horn, with the intention of dispatching her to Samoa, has arrived at Valparaiso, Chili. Owing to the clearing up of the Samoan situation, it is not likely that she will be ordered there now.

During the riots at Saragossas Spain, an attempt was made to stab the Governor, but he was rescued by the police. A police inspector was woudded and a gendarme killed. The ring leaders have been arrested.

Fire in Toledo entirely destroyed the Michigan Central freight house, partially destroying the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight houses, burned one hundred loaded cars, an aggregate loss amounting to over $300,000, a very small part of which is insured.

The four-oared race over the two mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was won by Pennsylvania, time 11 minutes, 12 seconds. Cornell was second; time 11 minutes 14 3-5 seconds. The freshmen eight-oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell over the two mile course was won by Cornell; time 9 minutes, 55 seconds.

At a meeting of the Pan-American Railway Company held in Cleveland, O., Monday, a survey was ordered made of the route from Tampa, Fla., south to a terminus on the Gulf of Mexico. Work will be commenced on the line as soon as profile maps can be submitted to the contractors.

An order of the War Department of last August relating to the furloughs and transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to their homes, has been revoked. The order was issued to meet exigencies in the transportation of volunteers who were without proper papers and detached from their commands.

Eight people were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a wreck of a local connecting train on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, at Refrew, seven miles below Butler, and 32 miles north of Pittsburg, Saturday. Miss Molly Knapp, of Washington, D. C., sustained spinal injuries and was hurt internally, and may not recover.

### Foreign.

Senor Silvela denies the reported sale of Fernando P.

Gov. Tanner has issued a proclamation revoking the declaration of martial law at Pana.

Captain Dreyfus landed at Brest, France, Sunday afternoon.

A native diver, while getting metal from the wrek of the sunken Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, Tuesday, found a bag containing $8,000, half coin and the other half in Spanish paper money of little value.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The government has forwarded a battery of heavy artillery to Kimberly for the defense of the diamond fields. There is great activity in the Cape Imperial command, and munitions of war are being sent northward in large quantities."

A story of possible cannibalism on the Yukon trail has just reached San Francisco. Three men left there for Dahl River on December 5th, for Jimtown, and were not heard of again till the steamer Rideout, which arrived Monday, brought a terrible tale of suffering and horror. It is said that in their desperation they resorted to eating human flesh to sustain life.

As a result of a four days' conference between representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers the wages of 25,000 iron and steel workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year.

The strike at the Rockport (Mass.) Granite Company's quarries at Rockport has ended in favor of the strikers, and the men will return to work with a nine-hour work day for five days in the week—eight hours work on Saturday, and time and one-half to be paid fo all overtime.

Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, which was famous as a prison for Confederate soldiers during the civil war, has been sold at auction for $45,000. The island lies in Sandusky bay a few miles from the city of that name.

A dispatch from the Cape Verde Islands announces that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, carrying Capt. Dreyfus, has passed en route for Brest, where she is expected before Saturday next.

Capt. William A. Andrews has started from Atlantic City on a voyage to England in a twelve-foot sailboat.

President W. O. Thompson, of Miami University, has announced that he will resign to become president of the Ohio State University.

### Tin Plate Works to Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Special.—All the tin plate words in the country will be closed at midnight, on Friday, as a result of failure to settle the wage scale at the conference in Chicago. Fully 50,000 persons will be thrown idle by the shut-down. The conference, which met in Chicago on Tuesday morning, and closed Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, made a demand for an advance of 20 per cent. The present wage scale will expire on June 30, and the members of the Amalagated Association are not per mitted to work after that, unless the new scale is signed.

# THE CAUCASIAN

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### PARTIES AND TRUSTS.

Trusts are a condition not to be removed by theoretical attacks. Practical methods must be adopted; and the party failing to pledge itself to such methods, and not only that, but to give proof of the good faith of its pledge, is not deserving the confidence of the people. The time has passed when a party declaration against an evil is sufficient to inspire confidence in the party so declaring. The pages of political history are too full of incidents of conflict between party, platform and party practice. So in this matter of trusts, a question which will occupy large space in the issue field of the next campaign, an evil against which public sentiment is well-nigh unanimous, the people are not to be fooled, if they can avoid it, into a repetition of misplaced confidence; and the way for them to avoid it is to make a careful study of the causes which produce trusts, which will not only lead them to knowledge of the means of removing this evil, but which will at the same time enable them to choose wisely the party whose record and remedy is reliable.

It is now a fashionable thing to denounce trusts; and in the campaign of 1900 the Republican and Democratic parties, responding to public opinion, will as certainly declare against them as the People's Party. Then under which flag should the fight against them be made? We submit as a safe rule to guide the people in their choice of a party banner, the standard of party memory, party measures, and party managers. Judge by this standard, who could confide in the declaration of the Republican party against trusts in the face of its record of trust-fostering legislation its anti-trust (?) measures, and its Hannas, Reeds and Depews? And measured by the same rule, what has the Democratic party to offer but a record of collusion with Republicanism in matters touching corporate interests; of party betrayal of party pledges when the people placed them in power; of an inability, either feigned or real, and in either case criminal) to detect and correct this very trust evil which they now denounce, and which had plenty of room for growth while they were fighting sham battles with the Republicans on side issues. And while the People's Party forced them to redeem themselves in the last campaign, to endorse People's Party principles, and to place a friend of the people at the head of their ticket, yet evidence is too abundant that the enemies of the Democracy of 1896 within the ranks of the Democratic party, and again the controlling influence in the party, and though perched upon the band wagon of trust denunciation, are busy at work seeking the old ruts of the Democratic party. Witness their efforts to minimize if not entirely sidetrack the money question, and to revive their old tariff fight.

The People's Party appeals to public confidence with a record of consistency, with an intelligence capable of discerning and exposing public evils, and with plans which it is necessary to become operative before these evils are removed. Pioneer in the movement to secure equal privileges to all, teacher of precepts and of principles to other parties, and strong in the might of right, its purpose is not that of surrender or compromise, and the rank and file of all parties who are earnest in their opposition to trusts and other evils will do well to enlist for the fight under the banner of the People's Party.

### BLUNDERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

There was a time when our well-known Democratic dailies considered a clerical error committed by a clerk in the legislative service of the State an injury to the State's interests of such grave and terrible magnitude that they felt it their patriotic duty to dig and delve among the archives of State in diligent search of such petty errors, and if perchance they discovered a flaw in the manuscript of which a comma was omitted or an "i" not dotted or a "t" not crossed, they considered it party capital of such excellent value that they hawked it about for party profit as industriously as a street-vender hawks his wares. But this was before the Legislature of 1899, that "wisest Legislature the State has ever had," but which, by the way, made more blunders than any Legislature in the previous history of the State. THE CAUCASIAN has already called attention to many of these errors, all of which are of more serious character than any committed by the legislatures of '95 or '97. The following is a statement of the latest which has come to light:

Chapter 235 of the Public Laws of 1899, relative to the probate of deeds and the private examination of married women, by a slip, repealed section 1049 of the Code, which is the section of the Code prohibiting lotteries, or rather the selling of lottery tickets in the State, when, as a matter of fact, it was meant to repeal Chapter 1248 of the Code relative to probate of deeds.

Now, doesn't it seem that such an error would be as a stream of joy running into the hearts of the editors of those papers which was found such inexpressible happiness in mistakes of considerably less import? But not so. They are inconsistent, it is true; but they believe with Carlyle that inconsistency is the hobgoblin of smaller minds, and that it cannot be expected of their great Democratic mind to always consider such mistakes of serious importance, especially when committed by that wise Legislature, the collective wisdom of which, however, was unable to distinguish the difference between a married woman and a lottery ticket.

### A PLAN FOR THE DEFEAT OF "BRYANISM."

THE CAUCASIAN has often expressed the opinion that the thing that would influence the gold Democrats in their attitude toward the renomination of Mr. Bryan in 1900 would be his chances of success or defeat. That is to say, if the outlook for McKinley's re election grows so bright as to make it almost certain, then the gold Democrats will not only submit to Mr. Bryan's renomination, but will urge it for no other reason but to defeat him, believing that with a second defeat "Bryanism," as they slurringly term it, will forever afterwards be numbered only with the things that were. The Washington Post in a recent editorial also considers this the course that will be pursued by the gold Democrats. After stating that it had been assured by many Democrats who were elected to Congress in that campaign (1896) and re-elected last year that more than a million of their political brethren sacrificed their convictions on the coinage question rather than break away from their party" and that these men believed there was no hope for Democratic victory in the next campaign, the Post concludes:

"Believing that their party is in no condition for a hopeful fight next year, these non-bolting gold standard followers of Bryan will join his most euthusiastic supporters in putting him up for another fight on the old battle field."

The defeat of Bryan and Bryanism is the one object these gold Democrats have in view. It was the thing that made them pretend to support him in 1896 "for regularity sake" but in reality for the sake of again controlling the party machinery. How well they have succeeded the recent political history of many of the states will tell, and none better than that of North Carolina.

### A PRECEDENT AND AN EXAMPLE.

The attack made upon Mr. Woodward, of Warsaw, while on a business trip in Washington, N. C., an account of which was given in our last issue, and which has caused much press comment throughout the State, carries with it a lesson in the dangers of mob law, which every law-abiding citizen of North Carolina should in the future exert his influence to avoid. We presume, of course, our readers are familiar with the details of the case—of the attack made upon Mr. Woodward, who was identified by a lady of Washington as having offered her an insult for which the real culprit should have suffered a lawful punishment, and of Mr. Woodward's later proof of his innocence. Now suppose the insult which was offered had been of a graver nature—the sort for which the perpetrators are so summarily dealt with—Mr. Woodward would not have lived to prove his innocence, and not only would he have suffered death but the stigma would have rested upon his children and his children's children.

There is another phase of this case which has not been touched on in the many comments which we have seen upon it, and which is, that prior to the mob law which reigned in the last campaign, such an attack as this had never happened in North Carolina, and would not now have happened but for the precedent then set by the machine Democrats of the State, who laughed at, winked at, and urged on a spirit of lawlessness which has no parallel among law-abiding people. It was an example of mob rule, an invitation to outlawry, which these "respected citizens of Washington" no doubt felt they had a right to follow and accept, since only a few months before some of the "most eminently respectable citizens of the State" had thus challenged law and order. The baneful influences of that last campaign will live and rankle in the bosom of the State, like poison in a system, until the passing of a generation shall have effaced it.


"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.


### A PROGRESSIVE STEP.

San Francisco has set an example in its plan of city government which all the other large cities of the country, money-motored and corporation-conducted as they now are, would do well to follow. It is the plan of legislating known as the iniative and referendum—a democracy which has its faith in the people.

The new charter of San Francisco, of which this plan is the chief feature, goes into effect with the next city administration, and San Francisco will then have the distinction of being the only city in the Union which embraces in its plan of government this democratic idea. Under its operation, all matters involving questions of public policy must be submitted to a direct vote of the people. With such a plan in operation it is impossible for corruption to exist in the municipality as it does in those cities governed by cliques who have the power to confer favoritism and give away, "for value received," the valuable franchises of the people.

This plan was bitterly fought by the corporations and ward politicians of San Francisco, but, notwithstanding, it was adopted by a large majority, the people of that city having become thoroughly indignant over the evils which resulted from corporation rule. It will now follow as one of the good results of putting into operation this democratic principle that the people themselves will, in the near future, take charge of all the public utilities of the city to be run by the city in the interest of all instead as heretofore allowing a few to control them and practice extortion for private gain.

The principles of the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation, as it is generally known, is distinctly a People's Party principle. And, like the monetary reform, income tax, and public ownership planks of the People's Party platform, is rapidly gaining popular favor. Not only is it a wise principle for municipal adoption, but states would do wisely to incorporate it in their plans of government. None who believe in the right of the people to rule can object to it; in fact, all who bear the name Democrat appropriately should strive for it.

If such a system had been in operation in North Carolina much of the corporation rule to which the State has had to submit would have been negatived by the people. For instance, the ninety-nine year lease could never have stood if it had been subject to review, and ratification or rejection by the people. It would have been rejected. And again, the decrease in railroad and freight rates and telegraph rates, which the people have demanded, would have been yielded to them because of the power which they would hold under such a system of securing it.

THE CAUCASIAN congratulates San Francisco upon the adoption of this old-time democratic principle, latterly known as a "theory of populism," and hope to see the pace which it has set followed by not only the other cities but by the states as well.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Populism is a relic of barbarism." If this be so, considering the rapidity increasing popularity of People's Party principles, the country must be fast relapsing into barbarism.

That $15,000, if it exists, which the Democratic press says is to be used to buy Democratic legal opinion against the constitutionality of the amendment, is in a shy old way if the only the only thing to save it will be the refusal of the Democratic lawyers to take it.

After reading an account of a Democratic officer in Wilmington sending a white man to the New Hanover county workhouse chained to a negro convict, we expected to soe Goldsboro rise en masse and go down to Wilmington to mob the perpetrators of such a dastardly disgrace.

Mr. C. B. Aycock, in his recent article on the proposed constitutional amendment, boasted that there have been no lynchings in North Carolina since the Democratic victory in 1898. Mr. Aycock's implied charge that state administrations are responsible for the lynchings that occur within their borders, leaves us to infer that he entertains rather a poor opinion of the Georgia administration.

Since Mr. Havemeyer's declaration that protection is the mother of all trusts, the old line politicians and papers in the Democratic party have been patting themselves on the back and saying, I told you so. They should suspend their self gratulation just long enough to make a note of the fact that the protection in the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill was a very fond and indulgent mother to Mr. Havemeyer's sugar trust.

The Democratic dailies of the State have scared up a story to the effect that $15,000 has been secured with which to buy legal opinion against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment. They do not tell us who is authority for this story, in fact its authorship is clothed in deepest mystery, but vouched for as it is by the George Washington press of the State, we would not of course be so ungenerous as to call its truthfulness into question. And Mr. Simmons, that jealous and watchful guardian of the State's interests, has unhesitatingly assured us that no Democratic lawyer can be induced toaccept a fee for such opinion.

THE CAUCASIAN in its last issue commented at some length upon Mr. Havemeyer's now famous declaration that protection is the cause of all trusts; and called attention to the fact that Mr. Havemeyer went before the Industrial Commission with this part of his testimony typewritten, thus showing that it was carefully prepared with a purpose in view. THE CAUCASIAN stated then that this purpose was to revive the tariff as an issue in the campaign of 1900, and later developments are proving the correctness of this conclusion. Mr. Havemeyer's declaration was no sooner made than the Democratic committee at Washington began the preparation of material for a campaign book enlarging upon the necessity of revising the tariff. Now a tariff fight is just what Mr. Havemeyer and his kind want. It is the fight under cover of which they had up to 1896 distracted attention from the money question, the railroad question, and other vital questions of internal welfare. And nothing will rejoice them more than to see the tariff revived, not only because they get what they want out of a tariff whether it be Democratic or Republican, but what is really more to their interest is that they want to put a stop to the spread of Populism which means the eradication of trusts.

The Jim Crow car is becoming so unpopular that the negro calamity howlers are now trying to place the responsibility for its unpopularity upon the railroad companies. They say that the white people should be given a larger share of the coach; and the companies in separating the cars as they have, have done so with the deliberate purpose of making the car unpopular. It will be remembered that the details of this Jim Crow Car business was left with the Corporation Commission, and when this Commission fixed the date for the law to go into operation it ordered that the Railroad Companies should "equal but seperate accomodations" for the white and colored races. The CAUCASIAN at the time commented on this order and said that it more nearly approached race equality than any thing we had yet seen. But it now seems that these separate and equal car accommodations are more conducive to the comfort of the blacks than the whites for the reason that there are so few negroes who travel that there is always plenty of space in their compartment whereas the white compartment is nearly always filled. But the railroads are not responsible for this; they are impsly following the order of the Corporation Commission. And if they are in a conspiracy to make the car unpopular, the Corporation Commission is in league with them.

### THE ROUND COTTON BALE.

A Mississippi Ginner Finds That the Company Which Furnishes the New Machinery Reaps all the Benefit—The Result of One Season's Experience.

Pocahontas, Miss., Correspondence Meridian Ginner.

Your letter asking me to write you and "tell us all you know about the round bale, whether it be good or bad," received. I will write you what I see from the ginner's standpoint, and one who buys cotton at country points.

In July last, I contracted for the American Cotton Company's half bale press and began the tedious task of trying to run the round bale system. I found that the cost of freight and erection incurred by me in the contract was a great deal more than I expected, or had been estimated to me. The advertised claim of the company is, that the cotton "shall bring 45 cents per hundred pounds more than the square bales are worth." This last part, or two words, "are worth," is the gate at which all the sheep get out. In fixing contracts for this cotton, the freight on square bales to the point is considered and the contract based on the spot quotation of the port. So when I began to gin, I found that my average price was only 25 points above square bale values, and that many times during the season there was no premium.

The system of buying square cotton on contract market, and the round bale on spot market, accounts for this and so often occurred that I had no premium to offer the farmers or to reimburse myself for having rented the press. This of course forced me to run the gin without a profit, either in the matter of ginning or cotton buying, as the farmers demanded the premium, 25 points in lieu of the tare in bagging and ties, and the 20 points rental on press took up the ginning profits. The result can be seen. I ginned the crop at a loss of this season's work, as well as the fact that it cost me considerably more to run than when using square press. As far as my research has extended, the claim I make holds good, and in a larger town I have visited the premium generally was 25 points.

The trouble with the press and machinery thereto comes in the matter of having to adjust its many parts often and making so many little bales, all of which have to be kept account of and settled for, sampled, weighed, etc. But the greatest trouble comes in handling the public. The public has always been hard on the ginner, but no ginner can conceive before hand in what a position he places himself.

Now the actual fact is, there is no gain in the system under the contract, either to the ginner or farmer, and all the farmers anywhere have gained has been lost to the ginner baling the cotton. This has been fully realized by them and a man who ran a press last season said to me a few days ago that "the community had gained what he had lost."

Thus showing had he protected himself against loss, the community would not have felt a gain; but I found the community demandet more than equality with square cotton. The enormous claims of the round bale people had the public firm in the belief that there was something in it for them and they demanded it. I found that merchants and planters having customers would influence them to gin on the round bale only when the price named was a knock-out to the other side; when the bids were equal though the round bale had often given him good prices for cotton, he would gin on the square bale. Thus the round bale gin has to lose money before they can possibly satisfy the public.

The 45 points premium which is the all-tempting thing that secures contracts, therefore becomes a myth and no contracts can be secured whereby this value can be obtained in actual practice, yet all those making contracts have relied on the statements of the agents of the company that "your cotton contract will be sent you fully covering all the claims."

I have been in the ginning business ever since when I sat on the lever and drove the teams around in the old horse ginneries, and every single improvement in ginning or baling or the methods of handling cotton has brought increased value to the cotton and additional profits to the ginner at a lower take-out than was common, but here comes the round bale press and does none of these things, but makes an actual loss on the ginning busines on top of the fact that it proposes to advance the take-out from the customary charges, and yet the claims for it are larger than all the claims combined ever made for a single improvement. My experience would say that it all appears to me a lot of talk, fostered and pushed by those interested in the new venture.

The president of the American Cotton Company, after visiting the South in the interest of the round bale, gave an interview in Baltimore in which he went right off talking and elaborated on the advantages of the method of baling, the lap, the savings of insurance, freights, storage, etc., but he did not show his lessees while South how they were going to get their money back, or show any new people how they were going to make money out of the contract offered.

I also notice in "Cotton Facts," that Mr. D. C. Ball has quite a lot to say concerning the uniform bale adopted by the square bale people last season, and says that the interior folks are now beginning to receive returns from this bale and that the little 50 cents expected on this cotton has not materialized. It is a bad thing for him to talk about "those returns," for his people have at last received some returns and all the mighty claims of the round bale goes into the air.

If all my mistakes and losses of a life time thus far were added together, they would not equal the harassing experience I have had with the round bale.

Your truly,
E. K. MIDDLETON

### The Trusts of a Week.

Following is a list of the trusts that were recently formed in the United States.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company acquired from the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands and manufacturing plants. The transfer includes 70,000 acres of coal land, 300 coke ovens and other valuable properties.

A combination of liquor dealers, railway bill, authorizing consolidation in St. Louis. The syndicate promoting the scheme will incorporate for $100,000,000. The actual value of the plant is estimated at about $20,000,000. All the St. Louis roads will be amalgamated under this law, and the people will pay interest on $80,000,000 of pure water.

A combination of liquor dealers, with capital of $800,000, incorporated in New York. The object as given out, is to deal directly with saloon keepers without the intervention of middlemen. One of the projectors claim that the services of 3000 drummers and wine agents will be dispensed with in New York alone.

Plants of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company and Wabash Iron Company transferred to the Republic Iron & Steel Company.

Yarnmills of New Bedford, Taunton and Fall River, Mass., combined. Capitalization not given out.

The Distilling Company of America organized to consolidate 85 separate distilling concerns. Capitalization, $126,000,000.

Window glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, advance prices 5 to 10 per cent.

Wycliff's English Bible, usually known as the Bramhall manuscript, from the Ashburnham collection, was recently sold at auction for $8750.


# HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

## Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

## S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.


### Printing Without Ink.

An English company has been formed to print without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically dampened paper, linen, silk, wool or other fabric, and obtaining a good, clear impression of any desired density. The operation is as quick and more simple than letterpress printing, and the work resembles in clearness and delicacy a copper plate or litho-engraving. Ordinary printers' type blocks forms, stereotypes and electrotypes may be used as a printing surface, and drawings, etc., requiring special blocks or electros, lithographic work or copper plate engraving can be done at a great saving. Original sketches, scrolls or fancy lettering can be made upon the transparency or traced through from drawn or printed sketches, the words being typed in their respective places, and if printed on opaque paper, photographic replicas of any size can be made, while engravings can be reproduced direct from the artist's work. Any class of paper may be used, the sensitizing solution is much cheaper than printing ink, and the speed of the process is greatly in its favor.

### New Tanning Process.

In a new tanning process, which is said greatly to increase the uniformity of the leather, concentrated tan liquor is applied with a brush to the grain side, the liquor containing substances which cause a considerable swelling to take place, so that the grain side greatly expands and swells up, but which prevents the tanning liquid from being injurious and working too quickly. The grain "gone" thus swelled becomes impregnated with the rich tanning properties of the liquor, and the fibres attain a firmness and consistency which they retain through all the subsequent stages of the process, and the hide can now be steeped in the strongest liquor without the slightest danger that the grain will lose its firmness. The pores are open and the entire process can be quietly carried through and the hide tanned in from two to eight days, which time can be possibly shortened. Repeated tests in Saxony tan yards show better leather, a largely increased yield, absolute firmness, little care, time and labor required, a minimum waste of tanning material, and that no special machinery or apparatus are needed.

### New Telephone Rates.

The Corporation Commission last week overruled all exceptions as to the telephone rates made by the Bell and American Telephone Companies. The inter-State Telephone Company agreed to the rates set down by the Commission. The following is the decision of the Commission as to rates:

On and after the first day of June, 1899, all telephone companies within this State, whether incorporated or otherwise, will be allowed a maximum charge for rental of telephones, as follows, viz:

Place of business.

| | |
|---|---|
| Special wire | $30.00 per year |
| 2 & 3 party wire (each) | 24.00 per year |
| 4 & 5 party wire (each) | 18.00 per year |

Residence.

| | |
|---|---|
| Special wire | $18.00 per year |
| 2 & 3 party wire (each) | 16 00 per year |
| 4 & 5 party wire (each) | 14 00 per year |

These reasonable rates have greatly increased the number of subscribers.

### Changes in Revenue Service.

Last week Collector Duncan made a number of changes in the Revenue Department. He has sent a list containing 125 names of persons whom he recommends for the positions of storekeeper and gauger. This is done in compliance with the recent changes in the civil service rules. This list was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

The following office changes had been made and went into effect July the 1st:

James H. Young, colored, succeeds Mr. Cameron, of Lenoir, as general storekeeper, salary $1,000 a year.

Mr. King, of Bertie, succeeds Mr. W. G. Pool, of Pasquotank at a $1,000 desk, Mr. Pool having, at his own request, been given a place as general storekeeper which pays $3 a day.

Miss Flora Creech succeeded Mr. Mason at a salary of $800.

Mr. W. J. Sutton, of Bladen, takes Mr. Holland's place as deputy collector.

### Street Incident.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases?"

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.


**Swamp Root.** Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.


### The Brother Qualified It.

At a Georgia camp meeting a good brother continually repeated in the course of a long prayer:

"Lord, send the mourners up higher! Send 'em up higher right away!

A storm was brewing outside, and as the hurricane swept down on them the brother qualified his closing petition with:

"But not through the roof, Lord! Don't send 'em through the roof! That would be too high!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### Convicted of Lynching.

RICHMOND, July 1.—In the county court of Patrick, to-day, C. J. Thomgson, L. D. McMillan, Madison Montgomery, Jr., H. I. Montgomery, Robert Montgomery and W. M. Branch, all white, were convicted of murder in the second degree in lynching Lee Puckett, white, for attempting criminal assault on a young lady.

Puckett was a discharged lunatic. Thompson was given six and the others five years each in the penitentiary. The jury were out only thirty minutes. This is said to be the first case of its kind in Virginia.


### Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.


### Why Not.

The Cincinnati Enquirer comes pretty near being a Populist paper when it says:

"If the government can print money for a bank that is good money, why can't it print money for its own use that would be good money? If the government prints money for its own use and there is any profit derived from its use the whole people share in the profit. If it prints money for corporations the incorporators only enjoy the benefits. If printed for a bank the indorsement of the government is necessary to make it good."

The national bankers do not add one iota to the security of the money the issue. Its value depends absolutely upon the government indorsement, and the bankers alone are the beneficiaries. They not only draw regularly interest on their bonds deposited in the treasury, in lieu of bank currency they carry home but they lend the same bank currency to the people, whose indorsement makes it good, and collect interest on that also. Thus they receive double interest, on one of their bonds and another on the currency. If the government should make legal tender treasury notes and pay them out as salaries, or for any other services performed the interest paid the bankers for the use of their national currency would be saved to the people. But the old parties won't agree to this and the people must suffer the extortion until they determine to place a party in power that will remedy this great wrong. When they do this one of the giant trusts that is now sucking the life blood of the nation will have been destroyed—Okolona Messenger.

If the brains of the American people were not hynotized and torpidized by a "newspaper trust," such a plain statement as the above would spread like wild-fire all over the nation, and rouse the whole people to revolution.

But as a rule they "know it all," and you can teach them nothing.—Representative.


### "Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.


Secretary Alger has determined to run for the position of Senator from Wisconsin on a platform having an anti-trust plank, and favoring the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.


### Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.


The transit revenues from the Suez Canal for the first two months of this year were $2,872,215, an increase of $72,340 over the same period of last year.


## Consumer's Guano Co.

RALEIGH N. C.

W. S. BARNES, General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, 'Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O. K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate. We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. 1820

## Positions Secured . . .

We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules; 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

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123 Fifth Street N. E.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## TRY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Dallas, Tex. Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE BY

## SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and this ad. and we will send you this big 6-hole new 1899 pattern high grade HEATHFORD CHAS AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18½ inches and is 12x13; made from best pig iron, extra large fire box, extra heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, handsome tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented top, the best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra nice grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE GIVE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight rate is about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

## Young People

FREE: $20.00 IN GOLD. Bicycle, Gold Watch Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Texas, or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in almost any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by one of a little work at home for the Young Americans, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is entertaining in character, moral in tone, educational, interesting and profitable to young people. Get it and read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Clarksville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.

### Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. Beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

## DROPSY

CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands called hopeless. In 5 to 15 days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

## OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY Atlanta, Ga. Office, 164 North Pryor St.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## Attention

The 1899 SOUDAN Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel

NEW FEATURES
- 3 inch drop to hanger
- Flat cranks, 2 pieces
- Sprocke,
- Ball Retainers,
- Felt washers,
- Thumb Screw adjustment
- H. & A. perfect fit
- Tool steel cones

THEY
- Stand comparison,
- Are attractive,
- Are easy running,
- Are durable
- Are high grade,
- Are elegantly finished

Wonderful value $50. We want agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO.
488 Carroll Ave.
CHICAGO.


### Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in bronze. If you have had any relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Mail Co., Raleigh, N. C.

# THE CAUCASIAN

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BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO

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SIX MONTHS.....60
THREE MONTHS.....35

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## Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Hood's Pills


### PARTIES AND TRUSTS.

Trusts are a condition not to be removed by theoretical attacks. Practical methods must be adopted; and the party failing to pledge itself to such methods, and not only that, but to give proof of the good faith of its pledge, is not deserving the confidence of the people. The time has passed when a party declaration against an evil is sufficient to inspire confidence in the party so declaring. The pages of political history are too full of incidents of conflict between party, platform and party practice. So in this matter of trusts, a question which will occupy large space in the issue field of the next campaign, an evil against which public sentiment is well-nigh unanimous, the people are not to be fooled, if they can avoid it, into a repetition of misplaced confidence; and the way for them to avoid it is to make a careful study of the causes which produce trusts, which will not only lead them to knowledge of the means of removing this evil, but which will at the same time enable them to choose wisely the party whose record and remedy is reliable.

It is now a fashionable thing to denounce trusts; and in the campaign of 1900 the Republican and Democratic parties, responding to public opinion, will as certainly declare against them as the People's Party. Then under which flag should the fight against them be made? We submit as a safe rule to guide the people in their choice of a party banner, the standard of party memory, party measures, and party managers. Judge by this standard, who could confide in the declaration of the Republican party against trusts in the face of its record of trust-fostering legislation its anti-trust (?) measures, and its Hannas, Reeds and Depews? And measured by the same rule, what has the Democratic party to offer but a record of collusion with Republicanism in matters touching corporate interests; of party betrayal of party pledges when the people placed them in power; of an inability, either feigned or real, and in either case criminal) to detect and correct this very trust evil which they now denounce, and which had plenty of room for growth while they were fighting sham battles with the Republicans on side issues. And while the People's Party forced them to redeem themselves in the last campaign, to endorse People's Party principles, and to place a friend of the people at the head of their ticket, yet evidence is too abundant that the enemies of the Democracy of 1896 within the ranks of the Democratic party, and again the controlling influence in the party, and though perched upon the band wagon of trust denunciation, are busy at work seeking the old ruts of the Democratic party. Witness their efforts to minimize if not entirely sidetrack the money question, and to revive their old tariff fight.

The People's Party appeals to public confidence with a record of consistency, with an intelligence capable of discerning and exposing public evils, and with plans which it is necessary to become operative before these evils are removed. Pioneer in the movement to secure equal privileges to all, teacher of precepts and of principles to other parties, and strong in the might of right, its purpose is not that of surrender or compromise, and the rank and file of all parties who are earnest in their opposition to trusts and other evils will do well to enlist for the fight under the banner of the People's Party.

### BLUNDERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

There was a time when our well-known Democratic dailies considered a clerical error committed by a clerk in the legislative service of the State an injury to the State's interests of such grave and terrible magnitude that they felt it their patriotic duty to dig and delve among the archives of State in diligent search of such petty errors, and if perchance they discovered a flaw in the manuscript of which a comma was omitted or an "i" not dotted or a "t" not crossed, they considered it party capital of such excellent value that they hawked it about for party profit as industriously as a street-vender hawks his wares. But this was before the Legislature of 1899, that "wisest Legislature the State has ever had," but which, by the way, made more blunders than any Legislature in the previous history of the State. THE CAUCASIAN has already called attention to many of these errors, all of which are of more serious character than any committed by the legislatures of '95 or '97. The following is a statement of the latest which has come to light:

Chapter 235 of the Public Laws of 1899, relative to the probate of deeds and the private examination of married women, by a slip, repealed section 1049 of the Code, which is the section of the Code prohibiting lotteries, or rather the selling of lottery tickets in the State, when, as a matter of fact, it was meant to repeal Chapter 1248 of the Code relative to probate of deeds.

Now, doesn't it seem that such an error would be as a stream of joy running into the hearts of the editors of those papers which was found such inexpressible happiness in mistakes of considerably less import? But not so. They are inconsistent, it is true; but they believe with Carlysle that inconsistency is the hobgoblin of smaller minds, and that it cannot be expected of their great Democratic mind to always consider such mistakes of serious importance, especially when committed by that wise Legislature, the collective wisdom of which, however, was unable to distinguish the difference between a married woman and a lottery ticket.

### A PLAN FOR THE DEFEAT OF "BRYANISM."

THE CAUCASIAN has often expressed the opinion that the thing that would influence the gold Democrats in their attitude toward the renomination of Mr. Bryan in 1900 would be his chances of success or defeat. That is to say, if the outlook for McKinley's re election grows so bright as to make it almost certain, then the gold Democrats will not only submit to Mr. Bryan's renomination, but will urge it for no other reason but to defeat him, believing that with a second defeat "Bryanism," as they slurringly term it, will forever afterwards be numbered only with the things that were. The Washington Post in a recent editorial also considers this the course that will be pursued by the gold Democrats. After stating that it had been assured by many Democrats who were elected to Congress in that campaign (1896) and re-elected last year that more than a million of their political brethren sacrificed their convictions on the coinage question rather than break away from their party" and that these men believed there was no hope for Democratic victory in the next campaign, the Post concludes:

"Believing that their party is in no condition for a hopeful fight next year, these non-bolting gold standard followers of Bryan will join his most euthusiastic supporters in putting him up for another fight on the old battle field."

The defeat of Bryan and Bryanism is the one object these gold Democrats have in view. It was the thing that made them pretend to support him in 1896 "for regularity sake" but in reality for the sake of again controlling the party machinery. How well they have succeeded the recent political history of many of the states will tell, and none better than that of North Carolina.

### A PRECEDENT AND AN EXAMPLE.

The attack made upon Mr. Woodward, of Warsaw, while on a business trip in Washington, N. C., an account of which was given in our last issue, and which has caused much press comment throughout the State, carries with it a lesson in the dangers of mob law, which every law-abiding citizen of North Carolina should in the future exert his influence to avoid. We presume, of course, our readers are familiar with the details of the case—of the attack made upon Mr. Woodward, who was identified by a lady of Washington as having offered her an insult for which the real culprit should have suffered a lawful punishment, and of Mr. Woodward's later proof of his innocence. Now suppose the insult which was offered had been of a graver nature—the sort for which the perpetrators are so summarily dealt with—Mr. Woodward would not have lived to prove his innocence, and not only would he have suffered death but the stigma would have rested upon his children and his children's children.

There is another phase of this case which has not been touched on in the many comments which we have seen upon it, and which is, that prior to the mob law which reigned in the last campaign, such an attack as this had never happened in North Carolina, and would not now have happened but for the precedent then set by the machine Democrats of the State, who laughed at, winked at, and urged on a spirit of lawlessness which has no parallel among law-abiding people. It was an example of mob rule, an invitation to outlawry, which these "respected citizens of Washington" no doubt felt they had a right to follow and accept, since only a few months before some of the "most eminently respectable citizens of the State" had thus challenged law and order. The baneful influences of that last campaign will live and rankle in the bosom of the State, like poison in a system, until the passing of a generation shall have effaced it.


"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.


### A PROGRESSIVE STEP.

San Francisco has set an example in its plan of city government which all the other large cities of the country, money-motored and corporation-conducted as they now are, would do well to follow. It is the plan of legislating known as the iniative and referendum—a democracy which has its faith in the people.

The new charter of San Francisco, of which this plan is the chief feature, goes into effect with the next city administration, and San Francisco will then have the distinction of being the only city in the Union which embraces in its plan of government this democratic idea. Under its operation, all matters involving questions of public policy must be submitted to a direct vote of the people. With such a plan in operation it is impossible for corruption to exist in the municipality as it does in those cities governed by cliques who have the power to confer favoritism and give away, "for value received," the valuable franchises of the people.

This plan was bitterly fought by the corporations and ward politicians of San Francisco, but, notwithstanding, it was adopted by a large majority, the people of that city having become thoroughly indignant over the evils which resulted from corporation rule. It will now follow as one of the good results of putting into operation this democratic principle that the people themselves will, in the near future, take charge of all the public utilities of the city to be run by the city in the interest of all instead as heretofore allowing a few to control them and practice extortion for private gain.

The principles of the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation, as it is generally known, is distinctly a People's Party principle. And, like the monetary reform, income tax, and public ownership planks of the People's Party platform, is rapidly gaining popular favor. Not only is it a wise principle for municipal adoption, but states would do wisely to incorporate it in their plans of government. None who believe in the right of the people to rule can object to it; in fact, all who bear the name Democrat appropriately should strive for it.

If such a system had been in operation in North Carolina much of the corporation rule to which the State has had to submit would have been negatived by the people. For instance, the ninety-nine year lease could never have stood if it had been subject to review, and ratification or rejection by the people. It would have been rejected. And again, the decrease in railroad and freight rates and telegraph rates, which the people have demanded, would have been yielded to them because of the power which they would hold under such a system of securing it.

THE CAUCASIAN congratulates San Francisco upon the adoption of this old-time democratic principle, latterly known as a "theory of populism," and hope to see the pace which it has set followed by not only the other cities but by the states as well.

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Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Populism is a relic of barbarism." If this be so, considering the rapidity increasing popularity of People's Party principles, the country must be fast relapsing into barbarism.

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That $15,000, if it exists, which the Democratic press says is to be used to buy Democratic legal opinion against the constitutionality of the amendment, is in a shy old way if the only the only thing to save it will be the refusal of the Democratic lawyers to take it.

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After reading an account of a Democratic officer in Wilmington sending a white man to the New Hanover county workhouse chained to a negro convict, we expected to see Goldsboro rise en masse and go down to Wilmington to mob the perpetrators of such a dastardly disgrace.

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Mr. C. B. Aycock, in his recent article on the proposed constitutional amendment, boasted that there have been no lynchings in North Carolina since the Democratic victory in 1898. Mr. Aycock's implied charge that state administrations are responsible for the lynchings that occur within their borders, leaves us to infer that he entertains rather a poor opinion of the Georgia administration.

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Since Mr. Havemeyer's declaration that protection is the mother of all trusts, the old line politicians and papers in the Democratic party have been patting themselves on the back and saying, I told you so. They should suspend their self gratulation just long enough to make a note of the fact that the protection in the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill was a very fond and indulgent mother to Mr. Havemeyer's sugar trust.

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The Democratic dailies of the State have scared up a story to the effect that $15,000 has been secured with which to buy legal opinion against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment. They do not tell us who is authority for this story, in fact its authorship is clothed in deepest mystery, but vouched for as it is by the George Washington press of the State, we would not of course be so ungenerous as to call its truthfulness into question. And Mr. Simmons, that jealous and watchful guardian of the State's interests, has unhesitatingly assured us that no Democratic lawyer can be induced to accept a fee for such opinion.

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THE CAUCASIAN in its last issue commented at some length upon Mr. Havemeyer's now famous declaration that protection is the cause of all trusts; and called attention to the fact that Mr. Havemeyer went before the Industrial Commission with this part of his testimony typewritten, thus showing that it was carefully prepared with a purpose in view. THE CAUCASIAN stated then that this purpose was to revive the tariff as an issue in the campaign of 1900, and later developments are proving the correctness of this conclusion. Mr. Havemeyer's declaration was no sooner made than the Democratic committee at Washington began the preparation of material for a campaign book enlarging upon the necessity of revising the tariff. Now a tariff fight is just what Mr. Havemeyer and his kind want. It is the fight under cover of which they had up to 1896 distracted attention from the money question, the railroad question, and other vital questions of internal welfare. And nothing will rejoice them more than to see the tariff revived, not only because they get what they want out of a tariff whether it be Democratic or Republican, but what is really more to their interest is that they want to put a stop to the spread of Populism which means the eradication of trusts.

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The Jim Crow car is becoming so unpopular that the negro calamity howlers are now trying to place the responsibility for its unpopularity upon the railroad companies. They say that the white people should be given a larger share of the coach; and the companies in separating the cars as they have, have done so with the deliberate purpose of making the car unpopular. It will be remembered that the details of this Jim Crow Car business was left with the Corporation Commission, and when this Commission fixed the date for the law to go into operation it ordered that the Railroad Companies should "equal but seperate accomodations" for the white and colored races. The CAUCASIAN at the time commented on this order and said that it more nearly approached race equality than any thing we had yet seen. But it now seems that these separate and equal car accommodations are more conducive to the comfort of the blacks than the whites for the reason that there are so few negroes who travel that there is always plenty of space in their compartment whereas the white compartment is nearly always filled. But the railroads are not responsible for this; they are impsly following the order of the Corporation Commission. And if they are in a conspiracy to make the car unpopular, the Corporation Commission is in league with them.

### THE ROUND COTTON BALE.

**A Mississippi Ginner Finds That the Company Which Furnishes the New Machinery Reaps all the Benefit—The Result of One Season's Experience.**

Pocahontas, Miss., Correspondence Meridian Ginner.

Your letter asking me to write you and "tell us all you know about the round bale, whether it be good or bad," received. I will write you what I see from the ginner's standpoint, and one who buys cotton at country points.

In July last, I contracted for the American Cotton Company's half bale press and began the tedious task of trying to run the round bale system. I found that the cost of freight and erection incurred by me in the contract was a great deal more than I expected, or had been estimated to me. The advertised claim of the company is, that the cotton "shall bring 45 cents per hundred pounds more than the square bales are worth." This last part, or two words, "are worth," is the gate at which all the sheep get out. In fixing contracts for this cotton, the freight on square bales to the point is considered and the contract based on the spot quotation of the port. So when I began to gin, I found that my average price was only 25 points above square bale values, and that many times during the season there was no premium.

The system of buying square cotton on contract market, and the round bale on spot market, accounts for this and so often occurred that I had no premium to offer the farmers or to reimburse myself for having rented the press. This of course forced me to run the gin without a profit, either in the matter of ginning or cotton buying, as the farmers demanded the premium, 25 points in lieu of the tare in bagging and ties, and the 20 points rental on press took up the ginning profits. The result can be seen. I ginned the crop at a loss of this season's work, as well as the fact that it cost me considerably more to run than when using square press. As far as my research has extended, the claim I make holds good, and in a larger town I have visited the premium generally was 25 points.

The trouble with the press and machinery thereto comes in the matter of having to adjust its many parts often and making so many little bales, all of which have to be kept account of and settled for, sampled, weighed, etc. But the greatest trouble comes in handling the public. The public has always been hard on the ginner, but no ginner can conceive before hand in what a position he places himself.

Now the actual fact is, there is no gain in the system under the contract, either to the ginner or farmer, and all the farmers anywhere have gained has been lost to the ginner baling the cotton. This has been fully realized by them and a man who ran a press last season said to me a few days ago that "the community had gained what he had lost."

Thus showing had he protected himself against loss, the community would not have felt a gain; but I found the community demandet more than equality with square cotton. The enormous claims of the round bale people had the public firm in the belief that there was something in it for them and they demanded it. I found that merchants and planters having customers would influence them to gin on the round bale only when the price named was a knock-out to the other side; when the bids were equal though the round bale had often given him good prices for cotton, he would gin on the square bale. Thus the round bale gin has to lose money before they can possibly satisfy the public.

The 45 points premium which is the all-tempting thing that secures contracts, therefore becomes a myth and no contracts can be secured whereby this value can be obtained in actual practice, yet all those making contracts have relied on the statements of the agents of the company that "your cotton contract will be sent you fully covering all the claims."

I have been in the ginning business ever since when I sat on the lever and drove the teams around in the old horse ginneries, and every single improvement in ginning or baling or the methods of handling cotton has brought increased value to the cotton and additional profits to the ginner at a lower take-out than was common, but here comes the round bale press and does none of these things, but makes an actual loss on the ginning busines on top of the fact that it proposes to advance the take-out from the customary charges, and yet the claims for it are larger than all the claims combined ever made for a single improvement. My experience would say that it all appears to me a lot of talk, fostered and pushed by those interested in the new venture.

The president of the American Cotton Company, after visiting the South in the interest of the round bale, gave an interview in Baltimore in which he went right off talking and elaborated on the advantages of the method of baling, the lap, the savings of insurance, freights, storage, etc., but he did not show his lessees while South how they were going to get their money back, or show any new people how they were going to make money out of the contract offered.

I also notice in "Cotton Facts," that Mr. D. C. Ball has quite a lot to say concerning the uniform bale adopted by the square bale people last season, and says that the interior folks are now beginning to receive returns from this bale and that the little 50 cents expected on this cotton has not materialized. It is a bad thing for him to talk about "those returns," for his people have at last received some returns and all the mighty claims of the round bale goes into the air.

If all my mistakes and losses of a life time thus far were added together, they would not equal the harassing experience I have had with the round bale.

Your truly,
E. K. MIDDLETON

### The Trusts of a Week.

Following is a list of the trusts that were recently formed in the United States.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company acquired from the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company large tracts of coal and mineral lands and manufacturing plants. The transfer includes 70,000 acres of coal land, 300 coke ovens and other valuable properties.

A combination of liquor dealers, railway bill, authorizing consolidation in St. Louis. The syndicate promoting the scheme will incorporate for $100,000,000. The actual value of the plant is estimated at about $20,000,000. All the St. Louis roads will be amalgamated under this law, and the people will pay interest on $80,000,000 of pure water.

A combination of liquor dealers, with capital of $800,000, incorporated in New York. The object as given out, is to deal directly with saloon keepers without the intervention of middlemen. One of the projectors claim that the services of 3000 drummers and wine agents will be dispensed with in New York alone.

Plants of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company and Wabash Iron Company transferred to the Republic Iron & Steel Company.

Yarnmills of New Bedford, Taunton and Fall River, Mass., combined. Capitalization not given out.

The Distilling Company of America organized to consolidate 85 separate distilling concerns. Capitalization, $125,000,000.

Window glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, advance prices 5 to 10 per cent.

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Wycliff's English Bible, usually known as the Bramhall manuscript, from the Ashburnham collection, was recently sold at auction for $8750.


# HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

**Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.**

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

**S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD**

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.


### Trifling Without Ink.

An English company has been formed to print without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically dampened paper, linen, silk, wool or other fabric, and obtaining a good, clear impression of any desired density. The operation is as quick and more simple than letterpress printing, and the work resembles in clearness and delicacy a copper plate or litho-engraving. Ordinary printers' type blocks forms, stereotypes and electrotypes may be used as a printing surface, and drawings, etc., requiring special blocks or electros, lithographic work or copper plate engraving can be done at a great saving. Original sketches, scrolls or fancy lettering can be made upon the transparency or traced through from drawn or printed sketches, the words being typed in their respective places, and if printed on opaque paper, photographic replicas of any size can be made, while engravings can be reproduced direct from the artist's work. Any class of paper may be used, the sensitizing solution is much cheaper than printing ink, and the speed of the process is greatly in its favor.

### New Tanning Process.

In a new tanning process, which is said greatly to increase the uniformity of the leather, concentrated tan liquor is applied with a brush to the grain side, the liquor containing substances which cause a considerable swelling to take place, so that the grain side greatly expands and swells up, but which prevents the tanning liquid from being injurious and working too quickly. The grain "gone" thus swelled becomes impregnated with the rich tanning properties of the liquor, and the fibres attain a firmness and consistency which they retain through all the subsequent stages of the process, and the hide can now be steeped in the strongest liquor without the slightest danger that the grain will lose its firmness. The pores are open and the entire process can be quietly carried through and the hide tanned in from two to eight days, which time can be possibly shortened. Repeated tests in Saxony tan yards show better leather, a largely increased yield, absolute firmness, little care, time and labor required, a minimum waste of tanning material, and that no special machinery or apparatus are needed.

### New Telephone Rates.

The Corporation Commission last week overruled all exceptions as to the telephone rates made by the Bell and American Telephone Companies. The inter-State Telephone Company agreed to the rates set down by the Commission. The following is the decision of the Commission as to rates:

On and after the first day of June, 1899, all telephone companies within this State, whether incorporated or otherwise, will be allowed a maximum charge for rental of telephones, as follows, viz:

| Place of business. | |
|---|---|
| Special wire | $30.00 per year |
| 2 & 3 party wire (each) | 24.00 per year |
| 4 & 5 party wire (each) | 18.00 per year |
| Residence. | |
| Special wire | $18.00 per year |
| 2 & 3 party wire (each) | 16 00 per year |
| 4 & 5 party wire (each) | 14 00 per year |

These reasonable rates have greatly increased the number of subscribers.

### Changes in Revenue Service.

Last week Collector Duncan made a number of changes in the Revenue Department. He has sent a list containing 125 names of persons whom he recommends for the positions of storekeeper and gauger. This is done in compliance with the recent changes in the civil service rules. This list was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

The following office changes had been made and went into effect July the 1st:

James H. Young, colored, succeeds Mr. Cameron, of Lenoir, as general storekeeper, salary $1,000 a year.

Mr. King, of Bertie, succeeds Mr. W. G. Pool, of Pasquotank at a $1,000 desk, Mr. Pool having, at his own request, been given a place as general storekeeper which pays $3 a day.

Miss Flora Creech succeeded Mr. Mason at a salary of $800.

Mr. W. J. Sutton, of Bladen, takes Mr. Holland's place as deputy collector.

### Street Incident.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!"

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.


**Swamp Root,** Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.


### The Brother Qualified It.

At a Georgia camp meeting a good brother continually repeated in the course of a long prayer:

"Lord, send the mourners up higher! Send 'em up higher right away!

A storm was brewing outside, and as the hurricane swept down on them the brother qualified his closing petition with:

"But not through the roof, Lord! Don't send 'em through the roof! That would be too high!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### Convicted of Lynching.

RICHMOND, July 1.—In the county court of Patrick, to-day, C. J. Thomgson, L. D. McMillan, Madison Montgomery, Jr., H. I. Montgomery, Robert Montgomery and W. M. Branch, all white, were convicted of murder in the second degree in lynching Lee Puckett, white, for attempting criminal assault on a young lady.

Puckett was a discharged lunatic. Thompson was given six and the others five years each in the penitentiary. The jury were out only thirty minutes. This is said to be the first case of its kind in Virginia.

### Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

### Why Not.

The Cincinnati Enquirer comes pretty near being a Populist paper when it says:

"If the government can print money for a bank that is good money, why can't it print money for its own use that would be good money? If the government prints money for its own use and there is any profit derived from its use the whole people share in the profit. If it prints money for corporations the incorporators only enjoy the benefits. If printed for a bank the indorsement of the government is necessary to make it good."

The national bankers do not add one iota to the security of the money the issue. Its value depends absolutely upon the government indorsement, and the bankers alone are the beneficiaries. They not only draw regularly interest on their bonds deposited in the treasury, in lieu of bank currency they carry home but they lend the same bank currency to the people, whose indorsement makes it good, and collect interest on that also. Thus they receive double interest, on one of their bonds and another on the currency. If the government should make legal tender treasury notes and pay them out as salaries, or for any other services performed the interest paid the bankers for the use of their national currency would be saved to the people. But the old parties won't agree to this and the people must suffer the extortion until they determine to place a party in power that will remedy this great wrong. When they do this one of the giant trusts that is now sucking the life blood of the nation will have been destroyed.—Okolona Messenger.

If the brains of the American people were not hynotized and torpidized by a "newspaper trust," such a plain statement as the above would spread like wild-fire all over the nation, and rouse the whole people to revolution.

But as a rule they "know it all," and you can teach them nothing.—Representative.

### "Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

---

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.

---

Secretary Alger has determined to run for the position of Senator from Wisconsin on a platform having an anti-trust plank, and favoring the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

### Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.

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The transit revenues from the Suez Canal for the first two months of this year were £2,872,215, an increase of £72,340 over the same period of last year.


## Consumer's Guano Co.

RALEIGH N. C.

W. S. BARNES, General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O. K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate. We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled.

**Positions Secured . . .**

We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules; 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction 123 Fifth Street N. E. WASHINGTON, D. C.

**TRY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE**

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. 69 Luckie St. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

**SEND US ONE DOLLAR** and this ad. and we will send you this new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18 inches, is 42x33; made from best pig iron, extra large fire box, duplex grate, extra heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, handsome tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep genuine tin-lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented high closet, 8-inch cast iron collar, the most economical fuel coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra set of duplex grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight on same will be about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

**Young People** FREE: $20.00 IN GOLD. Bicycle, Gold Watch Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by young people in a little work at home for the Youth's Companion, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is entertaining in character, moral in tone, especially interesting and profitable to young people. Do not read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Publishing Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**

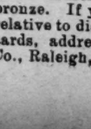
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

**DROPSY** CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand. Send for book called Nos. 3 and 4. Treatment for days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office, 156 North Pryor St.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Chichester's English Diamond Brand



Original and Only Genuine. Ladies, ask always reliable. Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square PHILADA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## Attention

**The 1899 SOUDAN Bicycles.**

A Most Attractive Wheel

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW FEATURES | 3 inch drop forged Flat cranks, 2 piece Sprocke, Ball Retainers, Felt washers, Thumb Screw adjust H. & A. perfect fit gauge Tool steel cones |
| THEY | Stand comparison, Are attractive, Are easy running, Are durable Are high grade, Are elegantly finished |

Wonderful value $50. We want agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO. 488 Carroll Ave. CHICAGO


### Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards, 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in bronze. If you have had any relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Mfg. Co., Raleigh, N. C.

# THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ..... July 9, 1899

The article which appeared in our last issue charging the Standard Oil Company of nominating Judge Haight, was clipped from the N. Y. Journal.

The association has raised $3,000 and the legislature appropriated $5,000. The plan is to have the statute near the eastern entrance of the capital square, facing Newbere avenue.

State Treasurer Worth Saturday brought suit to compel the penitentiary executive board to separate warrants for debts due up to the end of last year from those for debts incurred between that date and March 7, last.

The Avalon cotton mills, of Mayodan, Rockingham county, were Thursday incorporated by the Secretary of State a capital stock of $150,000. The incorporators are H. E Fries, Salem; R. J. Reynolds, Winston; W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan; B. N. Duke, Durham.

There will be a meeting here July 6 of the Vance monument committee appointed at the late legislative session, R. H. Speight, S. L. Hart and J. D. Boushall, with R. H. Battle, president, and Joseph G. Brown, treasurer of the Vance Monument Association, for the purpose of inspecting models for a bronze statue and pedestal.

Wesley Booth, a white man, aged 33, who lived near Cary, was struck by a Southern Railway engine last Saturday evening three miles this side of Cary and instantly killed. He was driving across the track and was under the influence of liquor. He was in a wagon and the latter was made into kindling wood. He had a jug of whiskey and the liquor dew all over the engine and even into engineer Rippey's face.

### Penitentiary Finances.

The talk and dispute about the penitentiary debt continues. Here are some interesting figures as to penitentiary finances: Since Jan. 1st of this year $50,439.87 has been drawn from the State Treasury. Of this there was on hand Jan. 1, $1,684.85. This was drawn on Jan. 4, the other amounts being as follows: January 5, $9,089.76; 14th, $908.49; Feb. 10, $7,030.02; Feb. 21st, $3,638, the total being $22 332.12 and all being what is known as earnings.

Then there was drawn $28,118.75 out of appropriations, as follows: February 16 to 25, $414,10; March 2, $5,000: March 3d, $10,000; May 31, $128.75; June 3, $4,524.99; June 21st $8,020.91.

During the first six months of each of the past four years the earning have averaged $54,098.

## NEW RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

A Total Increase of $10,000,000—The Railroads to Have a Hearing July 13th and Will Fight For Reduction.

The Corporation Commission has just completed the assessment for taxation of railroads, telegraph, telephone and steamboat properties in the State.

Last year the total assessment of all railroad, steamboat, telegraph and telephone properties was $33,619,866. This year the Corporation Commission has increased it to $44,114,3 8. This shows an increase of more than ten million dollars. Other assessments which will amount to some $200,000, are yet to be made. This increase in the assessment will, if sustained, yield to the State an increase of about $120,000 in taxes. The corporations interested however, are to be given a hearing July 13th, and it is certain they will leave no stone unturned in their effort to have the assessment reduced.

The increase in the assessment of steamboat property is $14,378; of Pullman car companies $53,914; of telegraph companies, $299,395 and of railroad companies, $9,996,538.

The increase in the assessment of the various railroads is as follows:

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| This year, | $14,013,226.25 |
| Last year, | 9,779,875 00 |
| Increase, | $4 233,351.25 |

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| This year, | $15,458,176 33 |
| Last year, | 10,565,729 00 |
| Increase, | $4,892,447 33 |

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| This year, | $8,744,719 20 |
| Last year, | 6,053,667 00 |
| Increase, | $2,691,052.20 |

MISCELLANEOUS ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| This year | $4,303,337.51 |
| Last year, | 5,700,659.00 |
| Decrease, | $1,397,321 49 |

The decrease in the assessment of the miscellaneous roads is accounted for by the fact that the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley has been transferred to the big system.

In the A. C. L. system the valuation of the Wilmington and Weldon, the Petersburg and the Wilson and Fayetteville branches is increased from $18,000 to $25,000 a mile; while the Norfolk and Carolina and Tarboro branches go from $17,000 a mile to $20,000.

Taking the Southern system the Piedmont and the Greensboro to Salisbury divisions of the North Carolina Railroad go from $17,000 to $25,000 a mile; the Atlanta and Charlotte road rises from $14,000 to $20,000, and the Goldsboro division from $17,000 to $20,000.

The valuation of the Seaboard and Roanoke division of the S. A. L. is increased from $17,500 to $25,000; the Raleigh and Gaston from $8,000 to $15,000; the Carolina Central from $0,000 to $10,000.

### Sample Cases.

From the Boston Globe.

Prediction is made that of the 300,000 traveling salesmen in the United States at least 150,000 will be forced out of their positions by the trusts unless the present epidemic of trade combinations is checked. If the prediction is verified the trusts will have made 150,000 of the ablest enemies in the world.

## "A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, dut the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I,....., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force rom and after its ratification.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It is stated that the Midland Railway, of England will order 130 more locomotives in this country, and the Great Northern Railway is also expected to order a larger number of engines of the mogul type.

Theives have taken nearly all the brass work from the Yerkes electric fountain, in Lincoln, Park, Chicago, doing great damage to other parts of the fountain.

It is estimated that the cost of running an Atlantic liner steamer for three years exceeds the original cost of construction.

A colossal meteor recently fell into the sea off the coast of Russia, penetrating a bed of clay for a distance of twenty-five feet. An attempt will be made to raise it for the value of its iron and other elements. Two meteors also fell in in Indiana on May 1, but these meteors seem to be of a rocky rather than a metallic nature.

## STATE NEWS.

The Benbow property has been sold to Jordon, Sinclair & McDowell. The purchase price is believed to have been $35 000. Very shortly there will be commenced the beautiful new hotel on the old site in Greensboro.

The second application for an injunction against the dispensary at Greensboro was heard before Judge Timberlake Thursday afternoon, resulting in a refusal to make the injunction permanent.

Two etomologist from Washington will be "lent" to North Carolina by the government to aid the state crop pest commission in exterminating the San Jose scale and other dangerous insect pest.—Charlotte Observer.

It is learned that a big deal was consummated at Richmond, by which the Lockville property, in Chatham county, some 40 miles from here, will be developed. The water power there is great and iron and coal are near. About 1869 the late John M. Heck, of Raleigh, made large purchases of land there and it was the purpose to establish the penitentiary at that point. The Lobdell Car Wheel works, of Wilmington, Del., at one time made arrangements to develop the property and had a steamboat on the river. The place is quite near the junction of the Deep and Haw rivers, which form Cape Fear.—Raleigh Post.

### Not Boy's Play.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The serious talk of President Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, as a candidate for United States Senator, in Illinois, ought to be a revelation to those who imagine that the trusts are going to shrink timidly from popular disfavor and keep out of politics as much as possible. The corporation of which Gates is the active and official head is one of the most prominent of the so-called trusts, and it is open to attack just as much as most of them are. But that does not prevent Mr. Gates and his friends from thinking that he can be elected to the United States Senate. It will be found, before long, that many of the great combinations of capital which have been formed lately will be very much in politics and a power on the offensive as well as in defense of their own existence. Trust smashing will not be boys' play.

### The People Themselves to Blame.

From the Buffalo Enquirer.

We have no sympathy with persons who complain and beg sympathy when they have the remedy for their troubles in their own hands. The remedy for trusts is in the hands of the massess of the people whom men like Mr. Havemeyer plunder. As long as the people are too lazy, ignorant, and weak to use their remedy, it is best for them to be plundered, and you may depend upon it they will be plundered.

### Notes of all Sorts.

The number of sea lions in the vicinity of San Francisco has been estimated at about 25.000, each one of which is said to consume between ten and forty pounds of fish daily, besides numbers of sea gulls and mollusks.


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## THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

### The Summer Season Should be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

The way to the seaside is by the Seaboard Air Line. Saturday and Sunday excursions from May 20th to September 24th to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point Comfort, round trip $3.50 via the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be on sale

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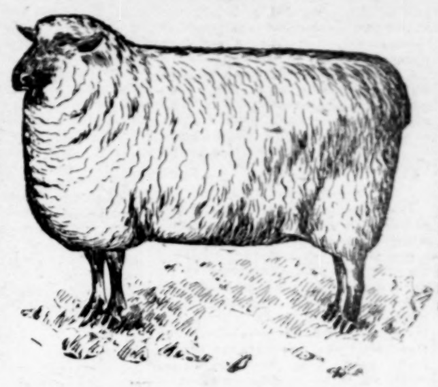

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| Philadelphia | 1 12pm | 12 03am |
| Baltimore | 3 13pm | 2 30am |
| Washington | 4 40pm | 4 30am |
| Richmond, A. C. L. | 8 30am | 9 05am |
| Norfolk, S. A. L. | *8 30pm | *9 05am |
| Portsmouth | 8 45pm | 9 20am |
| Weldon | *11 28pm | *11 55am |
| Ar Henderson | *12 56am | *1 46pm |
| Ar Durham | †7 32am | †4 16pm |
| Lv Durham | †7 00pm | †10 19am |
| Lv Raleigh | *2 16am | *3 40pm |
| Sanford | 3 33am | 5 00pm |
| So. Pines | 4 25am | 5 56pm |
| Hamlet | 5 07am | 6 50pm |
| Wadesboro | 5 53am | 8 10pm |
| Monroe | 6 43am | 9 12pm |
| Wilmington | ..... | *12 05pm |
| Charlotte | *7 50am | *10 20pm |
| Ar Chester | *8 03am | *10 36pm |
| Lv Columbia, C N & L R R | ..... | *6 00pm |
| Ar Clinton, S. A. L. | *9 45am | *12 14am |
| Greenwood | 10 35am | 1 07am |
| Abbeville | 11 03am | 1 35am |
| Elberton | 12 07pm | 2 41am |
| ar Athens | 1 13pm | 3 43am |
| Ar Winder | 1 56pm | 4 28am |
| Ar Atlanta (Central time) | 2 50pm | 5 20am |

NORTHBOUND.

| | No. 402. | No. 38. |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta (Central time) | *12 00n'n | *7 50pm |
| Lv Winder | 2 40pm | 10 40pm |
| Lv Athens | 3 13pm | 11 19pm |
| Elberton | 4 19pm | 12 31pm |
| Abbeville | 5 19pm | 1 35am |
| Greenwood | 5 41pm | 2 08am |
| Clinton | *6 30pm | *2 55am |
| Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R. | ..... | *7 45am |
| Lv Chester, S. A. L. | *8 13pm | *4 25am |
| Ar. Charlotte | *10 20pm | *7 50am |
| Lv Monroe | *9 40pm | *6 05am |
| Hamlet | *11 15pm | 8 00am |
| Ar Wilmington | ..... | *12 05pm |
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| Ar Henderson | 3 28am | *12 57pm |
| Ar Durham | †7 32am | †4 16pm |
| Lv Durham | †7 00pm | †10 19am |
| Ar Weldon | *4 55am | *2 45pm |
| Richmond A.C.L. | 8 20am | 7 35pm |
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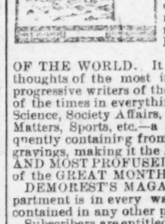

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### Be Knew Not the Word.

"Did your father bring you?" asked a teacher in a West Virginia mountain Sunday-school of a small new pupil."

"Me what?"

"Your father."

"Nome."

"Did you come alone?"

"Nome."

"Who came with you?"

"Me pap."—Harper's Bazar.


During the Summer Season, cramps come upon us suddenly and remain until the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PAIN KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No household should be without the Pain Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.


### To B. Y. P. U. Convention Via S. A. L.

The International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in Richmond, Va., July 13th to 16th, 1899. For this occasion The Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from all points to Richmond and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 11th, 12th, and 13th, good to return on or before July 31st, but by depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Richmond the limit can be extended to August 15th, 1899.

The Seaboard Air Line have elegantly appointed vestibuled trains for Richmond daily carrying Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and running on fast schedules, the "S. A. L. Express" giving passengers a daylight ride, and the "Atlanta Special" affording night ride in Pullman Sleepers, placing passengers in Richmond in the early morning.

Seaboard Air Line is the only line operating through Coaches and Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Richmond.

For further information, Sleeping Car reservations, &c., apply to nearest Ticket Agent.


To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

# BILL ARP TREATS OF TRUSTS.

## The Sage of Bartow, Not Pleased With Them.

## HITS THEM HARD LICKS.

"Trust in the Lord and do Good," About the Only Trusts That he Can Freely Indorse.

—He Quotes Scripture—

David saith "Put not your trust in princes," and if he had lived in our day he would have added nor in millionaires or oil trusts or sugar or whiskey or tobacco or even in chewing gum trusts. "Trust in the Lord and do good" is the only trust he commended. I wonder why these combins are called trusts. I reckon it is because the combiners know it is a rascally business and they will have to trust one another to tote fair and divide square, for they can't enfore it by law. These trusts seem to be a modern invention—a North American idea—an idea of our northern brethren to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The consumers of oil and sugar and such things are not complaining of the price—nor would they complain if they got them for nothing, but these combines are founded on selffishness and greed. They disturb the general welfare, destroy the equilibrium and put the public in constant peril. They can raise the price when they wish to and there is no competition to keep it down. If competition dares to build up against them they can destroy it in a week or a month. They have no heart or pity or kind consideration for their employees, but can reduce their wages or discharge them at their pleasure. They defy the law and bribe courts and lawmakers. Now, it may be possible that the oil trusts or the sugar trust sell us those commodities as cheap or cheaper than if there were no trusts, but we would rather pay more and have a free fight. It is all a one-side business and the old maxim that "competition is the life of trade" has been virtually destroyed.

We old men have not ceased to lament the destruction of the hundreds of small industries that before the war enriched our State and made the people happy and contented. The time was when there was a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop at every cross roads—a hatter's shop and two or three shoeshops in every village—a tanyard in every settlement and little mills on every creek. But big fish have swallowed up the little ones. Their products may be cheaper now, but the producers have had to move away or go to planting cotton. Northern capital takes our iron and timber and hides and wool and after paying freight both ways sells back to us what we had been making at home. Time was when I wore shoes that were made in our village—made from leather that was tanned not far away. Time was when I was proud of the wool hat that Ben South made—made while I was looking on. I remember that the whipping post was planted not far from the hatter's shop and how I ran home on one occasion to keep from seeing a white man whipped. "I will meet you at the hatter's," was a time-honored maxim, but it is not now. Time was when once a week I rode the little bay mare to mill three miles away and left my grist so as to have a race back with some other boy. And there was a country school on the road and the boys waylaid us because we had dared to cry "school butter." This remind, me to say in passing I received a letter the other day from some Alabama schoolboys wanting to know the origin and meaning of school butter. My father was an oldtime school teacher and said that in his boyhood the expression was "school better" and signified that "our school is better than your school," and it always provoked a collision. Some very hungry boys corrupted it into "school butter." But the town boys never go to mill nowadays; the mill comes to them. Home-made shoes and hats are things of the past—everything comes from the north, and is now made by a trust; and on almost everyting we use or consume there is a duty or tariff, and we pay our part of it to keep up the government expenses and pay the pensions and fight the Filipinos. Talk about the trusts—that pension trust is the biggest trust of all, and the most corrupt. How the north stands it I cannot understand. Over $2,000,000,000 have already gone that way, and John Brown's soul keeps marching on. Ohio gets $13,000,000 this year, and Geogia has to pay her quota of the $160,000,000 and gets nothing. Yes, Georgia pays about $6,000,000 annually through the operations of the tariff. I bought a pocket knife to-day for 50 cents that I could have bought in London for half the money. Just think of it, my brethren, $6,000,000 in tariff taxes annually to support a million pensioners, one tenth of whom are entitled to it under the law and nine tenths are frauds. This scandalous trust is backed by the G. A. Rs., and they are backed by the Republican party, and that party is backed by the cohesive power of public plunder. If this was all that Georgia paid we would be happy, but our State has to pay her part of $800,000,000 more that it takes to run the national machine. Altogether we pay not less than $40,000,000 annually for the privilege of remaining in the union—How is that for oppression? I tell you, it takes a vast amount of patriotism for a southern man to love his government and fight for it. The only way to be a patriot is to shut one's eyes and go it blind. It would not do to think about our grievances, for they interfere with our digestion.

Besides all these troubles there is a long, dry drought upon us and our gardens have dried up and the money has given out, and the cook is sick and I have to hunt up kindling wood and fire up the stove before sun-up and go to market, and there is a picnic on hand to-morrow and one of the little grandchildren got hurt on the jogging board. It tore the flesh from her ankle, and I almost cried; and our dog and another dog got to fighting right over another little one and knocked her down and scared her into fits, and I couldn't run to her as fast as I wanted to, for my corporosity interferes with my alacrity. Besides all this, the town is kept in commotion about the jug business, and it has got into the courts and into the churches, and folks have taken sides and friends are alienated, and a man don't dare to go to town hardly for fear of being drawn into it. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," but they are not soft in these parts. "When a man's ways please the Lord He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him," but his ways don't seem to please the Lord in Cattersville, for his enemies are not at peace with him. The great question here is not about drinking or selling whiskey, but is about the right of a man to order a bottle or a jug from Atlanta for his private use or for medicinal purposes; and its agitation and denunciation has made as much talk as the magna charta, and both sides declare they will take it to the supreme court of the United States of North America and the Philippines.

Then, again, Hon. Pope Brown, the zealous president of the State Agricultural Society, says the state will not prosper any more until the negroes are sent away or colonized; but if they won't go, what is to be done about it? He says that education has ruined the negro as a laborer, but now is it to be stopped? The rich fools at the north keep on dying and leaving money to negro schools, and our law-makers keep on making appropriations for them and taxing us to educate them to oppose our people and to take sides with our political enemies, who are killing negroes in Indiana because they want work.

And now the war party want negroes to go to the Philippines and fight other negroes. That would be a good deliverance all round, but I don't believe they will go to any extent. The nigger is in the wood pile, and he is here to stay. Let him stay as long as he behaves, and if they won't behave and be good citizens they will suffer in the flesh. Our people are tired fooling with them, and are desperately in earnest. I reckon we can get up excursions and take all the bad ones to India and drop them. They will go on an excursion.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

### AN ELECTRIC FARM.

S. R. Beardslee, of St. Johnsville, Sets Lightning to Work.

Near St. Johnsville, N. Y, is a farm of 350 acres belonging to G. R. Beardslee.

On this place is a complete electric plant, which produces the current for lighting and heating, as well as supplying the power for other operations connected with the farm.

This electric installation is the first of its kind ever used for doing the work of farm hands.

All the mechanical energy is supplied by nature, and the cost and maintenance of the plant is inexpensive. It has demonstrated that electricity used for manual labor is a success.

The farm land is situated on both sides of the East Canadian Creek, which is a good-sized stream containing two falls within the bounds of the Beardslee property. These waterfalls, one of which is sixty feet and the other 180 feet high furnished the power.

The owner of the farm employed the Westinghouse Company to put this scheme in operation.

The smaller fall was used as the operating power, and near it was built a power house in which was placed a 180-Kilowatt Westinghouse generator, connected with a horizontal turbine operated by the water.

From this central power house the current is transmitted by wires to the dwelling house and other buildings.

One motor of ten-horse power runs a mowing machine, another a threshing machine, and a third works a forty-four-inch saw for cutting logs.

The farm house is brilliantly lighted and well heated by electricity. The kitchen is supplied with an electrically heated cooking stove and in the laundry the flatirons are heated by the same power. In the dairy the churns and other appliances all have electric motor attachments. The grounds are lighted by several arc lamps, and their use in the barns greatly facilitates the work and lessens the danger from fire.—New York World.

### A Literary Question.

The citizens of a small Western settlement in which there were no school facilities decided on a literary club, or debating society, for the improvement of the mind.

A drummer came along and gave them the first subject for debate—"Who was the greater poet, Tennyson or Browning?"

As a majority of the members knew nothing of either, an old inhabitant rose in meeting and said:

"Seein' as we ain't got no books here to go by, I move that Tom Green an' Bill Spurlin' git out in the middle o' the meetin' an' see which th'ows the other down fust. We'll give each one o' them the name o' one o' the gentlemen we're debatin', an' decide the question that a-way."

Then Browning and Tennyson—in the persons of Tom Green and Bill Spurlin—came forward and went at it.

Spurlin, who masqueraded as Browning, threw Green four times, after which the President announced Browning was a greater poet than Tennyson, and the Secretary was instructed to secure Mr. Browning's address and tell him how he had come out.—Atlanta Constitution.

### A Captive Horn-Snake.

J. S. Boren exhibited the other day in Cadiz a live horned snake, which was eighteen inches in length. He ploughed the snake up in a frozen state and imprisoned him in a fruit jar, and, notwithstanding he has not had the benefit of food or drink, he is full of animation. Mr. Boren says that his pet's weapon is his tail, which is barbed with a long, keen horn that is as sharp as a needle, which, in a belligerent mood, he takes between his jaws, and, rolling over like a hoop with his spiral caudal appendage thrust forward, he plunges it into the object of his wrath with deadly effect, because it is said to be filled with poison. It is said that a tree stung with this variety of reptile will die, if the sap is up, in a few hours from such an assault.—Cadiz (Ky.) Record

### The Obliging Riley.

Philadelphia Record: The strength of the fad for autographs was strikingly shown yesterday, when scores of clerks and customers besieged James Whitcomb Riley, while he was modestly making some book purchases in a large department store. As soon as the Hoosier poet was sighted near the latest book counter the news quickly went the rounds of the clerks, and within a half hour Mr. Riley had obligingly signed his name to 100 cards. Customers who were at the book stalls at the time or were attracted thither also took advantage of the opportunity, and secured the signature of the poet. To one of the clerks Mr. Riley said that, on the average, he receives 200 letters a day asking for his autograph, and many more personal requests while on his tours. When not in a humor for composition the poet, as a mental diversion, occupies himself in signing the thousands of cards which he yearly receives.

### WHY THEY ARE SO CALLED.

"Pa, why do they call them stump speakers?"

"Because they are generally stumped when anybody asks a question requiring an answer that the public can understand."

# FARM TOPICS

### Keep Small Tools Sharp.

All the hoes and other small tools used in cultivating soil, including cultivator teeth, should be sharpened at the beginning of the season and kept sharp thereafter. In stony ground, a hoe will need a little touch of the grindstone nearly every day. This may seem a small matter, but the time used in keeping small tools sharp is not wasted, as it enables the workman to work more effectively for a day thereafter.

### To Get Rid of Weeds.

Green manuring may be the means of cleansing the field from weeds, for which purpose, of course, only the crops of the most rapid growth are useful. It increases the store of organic matter in the soil, and so furnishes the conditions favorable for the multiplication of earth worms, and these, as Darwin has pointed out, by their activities improve the soil in many ways, most important among which are better aeration, bringing of the finer materials to the top, pulverization and increased solubility of its constituents.—Professor William P. Brooks, of Massachusetts.

### The Ox-Eye Daisy.

There are many who admire the daisy as a flower, and even the large oxeye, larger and more showy than the common varieties, is not without those who think it beautiful. But it hardly needs to be added that these are mostly city people, or those who have not become acquainted with the daisy's peculiarities. It is a most abundant seeder, and once in the land it is almost impossible to get rid of it. Yet there was a time when this vile pest was sent out to be cultivated in gardens as a beautiful flower. During one of the last years we were on the farm, a handsome carriage with team, showing a family taking a drive through the country, called at the house, and the lady of the party asked us in the most polite tones possible if we would be kind enough to allow them to pluck a "few of the beautiful flowers" which she saw growing amid the grass and clover. Of course consent was readily given, though we could hardly repress a smile. Yet if cut early, before its seed is formed, the daisy makes a hay which stock will eat if forced to it. It has then rather more than half as much nutrition as good hay.—Boston Cultivator.

### Cost of Growing a Cow.

The lecturer of the New Hampshire Grange has been making an estimate of how cheaply a heifer calf can be raised until it is sixteen months old, by which time the heifer may begin to pay her way. Assuming the calf to be dropped the first of October, he estimates the cost of feeding it on skimmilk thickened with ground flaxseed and some hay for the first five months or twenty-one weeks, at $9.57. The next three months bringing it to the pasturing season cost nearly sixty-four cents per week, or $8.28. Pasture will vary with locality and is reckoned extremely low, calves being often pastured for $1.50 to $2.50 for the season. The last three months cost $9.48, making a total for sixteen months of $28.81. The lecturer adds that if there be much increase of expensive foods, like flaxseed, the cost of growing the calf will be considerably increased. These figures are strongly confirmatory of the belief of many old farmers that it does not pay to grow a heifer into a cow, and that it is cheaper to buy the cow after all these costs and the risk of loss have been borne by somebody else. It is a fact, however, that a cow grown on the farm and always used to it will be generally a better cow than she will if sold to be sent to some other place. The cow has a great love for the home where she was brought up, and instances have been known where they have been sold to a distance, of their escaping in the night and making their way to the familiar barnyard where they were reared.

### Popcorn as a Crop.

It hardly pays to grow popcorn as a field crop, under ordinary circumstances. The consumption of popcorn is a considerable item, and a farmer may be so situated that he could grow it profitably, but we should not care to attempt it. It is not a certain crop, and it seems, for some unaccountable reason, to fail more easily in a large field than in a small patch. It is capable of yielding fifty bushes to the acre, but it does not often do it. It mixes so easily with other corn—which, of course, destroys its market value—that unless planted far away from other corn, we get a variegated nothing.

But if we succeed in getting a crop, we meet with serious difficulties in keeping it, and to get the best prices it must be kept a year, and under the very best conditions. It must be kept dry, absolutely dry, and, with the ordinary farmer's facilities for large storage, that is not an easy thing. If there should be some place on the farm that will insure dryness, rats and mice will be the next trouble, and these pests not only destroy a great deal of the corn, but will taint even more than they eat. The only practical way of keeping it from rats and mice is to cover the crib, which ought to be in some building, with fine wire netting, and that is too expensive. It is the practice of some who do not grow it upon too large a scale, to throw it upon the bare floor, shovel over every day for a week, and then barrel. Two or three inch holes are bored in each end of the barrel for the admission of air. But this does not always save the corn from mice.—The Epitomist.

### Good For a Whole Chapter.

The overturned coaches lay at the foot of the embankment, where they had rolled when the train left the track. The wrecking train had arrived, the crew had gone to work, and the wounded had all been cared for.

"Will you please tell me your personal experience in the accident?" asked a reporter, whipping out his notebook.

"You will read about them, sir," replied the solemn-looking passenger with a slightly foreign accent, whom he had addressed, "in the book I shall certainly publish about this country."—Chicago Tribune.

### HEARD AT THE TABLE.

"The dog," said the pseudo-scientific boarder, "steers himself with his tail, to a considerable degree."

"Uses it to guide his wandering bark, does he?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

### A CRUEL INFERENCE.

Maud—Between us, dear, I think the Count's compliments rather crude. He told me the sight of my beautiful face actually made his mouth water.

Edith—The Idea! I'm sure your face doesn't look quite that much like a lemon!

# GOOD ROADS NOTES.

### Night School For Road Overseers.

M. B. Greensfelder, Central, Mo., writes to the L. A. W. Bulletin that while he thinks the educating of the general public regarding the necessity for and advantages of good roads is a most commendable thing to do, he thinks better results could be accomplished by a concentration of effort on the few in each county, who control, build and repair the roads. He says: "The average citizen, when he does take the time to notice the bad roads, simply roasts the county court and road-overseers and there the matter rests. Now, why not go for these people also, but instead of roasting them, try to educate them to understanding what is required of them? I enclose with this letter a clipping, 'Night School for Road-Overseers.' This article was written as a joke by one of the reporters present at our recent meeting.

"But why not turn his joke to a good end and work for a teaching of our county judges, contractors and road-overseers, say by lectures to be delivered by an engineer appointed in each State for the purpose, who would travel from county seat to county seat, and at the court-house give all the benefit of his knowledge. His coming could be well advertised and the county court be requested to solicit the attendance of itself and the overseers. If fifty of these men in each county would learn how to make and keep in repair the roads, the engineer would soon pay for himself.

"I shall, at our next meeting, try for an appropriation of $5 for every 100 copies of the League's book on roads and send them to those who ought to know its contents."

### Have Learned a Lesson.

The citizens of Rolfe, a town in Iowa, and the farmers in that vicinity have learned the value of good roads. Last fall the citizens realized that they were losing much trade because the country roads were in bad condition. A public meeting followed this realization, and that resulted in a determination to do something. That something consisted in raising $650 by subscription, persuading the Council to appropriate a like amount, and using the sum, with material liberally contributed by the farmers, in grading, draining, and graveling the four principal roads leading into the town. As a result, when the spring thaw came and the roads leading into the neighboring towns were almost impassable, because of the mud, all the trade centred in Rolfe. The decision was unanimous that good roads are a paying investment, and Rolfe is to further extend its transportation facilities. It is a safe prediction that it will not long enjoy its monopoly of the country trade. Its bit of dough may be expected to leaven the whole country.

### Good Roads Suggestions Wanted.

The good roads movement promises to receive further impetus through the resumption of work at the Office of Road Inquiry, Department of Agriculture. General Roy Stone, who is at the head of this bureau, served through the Cuban campaign, and has therefore had ample opportunity to know something of bad roads and to appreciate the merit of good roads. He desires to place himself again in close touch with the great body of workers for road improvements in the United States, and invites all such to communicate to him any suggestion bearing upon this subject in its various branches; among others, new road legislation, the use of convict labor in road building, methods of raising road funds, conditions of new roads under wear, prospects of road construction the coming year and experiments in steel roads. — Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

### One of a Class.

A central New York paper tells of a town pathmaster who carefully turnpiked a stretch of road with crushed stone, to the joy of all who used it. The next year a new pathmaster covered the fine road-bed—the only good road in the town—with a foot-and-a-half of loose sand, laboriously dug from the bank by the wayside. Presumptuous persons who dared to criticise were withered by a scorching blast of profanity.

### A Type Seen Frequently.

'Away with your stone roads! Our roads are good enough!" shrieks Merrit Walter, a "highway commissioner" in a back township of Saginaw County, Michigan. And then, more than likely, Farmer Walter "shins the fence" a mile-and-a-half to the village grocery, where he buys half-a-pound of tobacco, and incidentally tells the assembled solons how to run the United States Government.

### Massachusetts vs. New York.

Massachusetts has the finest roads, i. e., the best average of any State in the Union, and New York, although deficient in roads, has a lot of good sense in the matter of wide tires. In many parts of New York State the people are evidently beginning to appreciate the advantages of "flat-footed wagons."

### Anti-Rut Paragraphs.

Wide tires preserve roads and horses.

A wide-tire ordinance is being enforced in Oswego, N. Y.

Every person partakes of his environment. Don't live in a mud-locked community.

The Amsterdam (N. Y.) sidepaths are said to be excellent, which is more than can be said of the Amsterdam roads in that vicinity.

"Road-building is as much a business as bridge-building or block-building," says a Connecticut paper; "and men unfamiliar with the structural plan of either have no business to be engaged in such work."

The largest demands in New Jersey for improved roads come from Somerset and Burlington Counties. The farmers have learned that good roads mean less wear and tear on horses and wagons and reduced cost of transportation.

A Mahwah (N. J.) correspondent sends an extract from a letter, written by a dealer in railroad ties to one of the large trunk lines, in which he says that the ronds are in such condition in Virginia as to make it impossible to haul ties out of the woods for some weeks.

### To Judge Linen.

When purchasing sheets when handkerchiefs those that are pure linen may be readily recognized by moistening the tip of the finger and stretching the fabric over it. Linen will show the moisture through immediately, but cotton threads take more time to absorb the moisture.

### During the World's Fair.

Miss Gush—Oh, captain, were you ever boarded by a pirate? Capt. Storms—Yes; he charged me $3 a day for a bedroom on the fourth floor.


**Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?**

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.


—Mount McKinley, Alaska, is 20,460 feet above mean sea level.


**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


—Milwaukee wants the Democratic National Convention.


**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


—W. A. Bloomer, a New York civil engineer, is turning to stone.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle


—The drought is destroying hundreds of cattle on the Colorado ranges.


**The Return of Prosperity**

To our Great Country should be demonstrated by songs accompanied by a MOLLER ORGAN OR PIANO. For the finest tuned instrument at the lowest price, address M. P. MÖLLER, Manufacturer, Hagerstown, Md.


—Peter Himline, a deaf mute, was struck by a train at Easton and killed.


E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

*"He That Stays Does the Business."*

*All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Never Disappoints


### A Fish Story.

Several young persons were rowing in the creek at Bridgeport, N. J., at low water, when they noticed as they neared the mouth heavy ripples, and soon learned that large schools of shad were coming up. In fact, it was with difficulty that the boats plowed through. The river fishing was also heavy, the fish being large, some weighing six, seven and eight pounds, but the price soon took a drop to $10 per 100.

### Plant of Life.

There is a plant in Jamaica called the life-plant, because it is almost impossible to kill it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string, it sends out white, thread-like roots, gathers moisture from the air, and begins to grow new leaves.

It is not death that is the evil, but that which follows it.—St. Augustin.


SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS**

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.


### A Woman Samson in Texas.

Texas has a woman Samson in Jennie Robinson, colored, of Burleson County. Jennie weighs 447 pounds, and has strength in proportion. According to the overseer of the plantation on which she works, she recently lifted a piece of machinery which five brawny fellows had vainly attempted to raise. Another story is told of her. She was riding a stubborn mustang, which refused to cross a bridge. Jennie dismounted, tied the animal's legs, threw him on her shoulder, carried him across the bridge, and then continued her journey!


**Victor Blue's Sister Says:**

"I saved all my fruit last year with King's Fruit Powder." No air tight jars needed, and costs less.

All dealers sell it.

Wholesale by BURWELL & DUNN CO., Charlotte, N. C.


—There will be no cycle racing at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, this year.


**We Found That Many People**

read about Winterscmith's Wonder Book last week. Did you send your address to Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky., and get one free? If not, do it now. A postal card will do. Over 100 riddles and puzzles.


—Gratitude is an expectation of further favors.


**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.


—It's easy to convince an extravagant woman that man is made of dust.


**Prof. Chas. P. Curd, A. M.,**

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., says: "We unhesitatingly attribute the recovery and continued good health of our little boy to TEETHINA. Upon these powders he seems to fatten and thrive."


—The best way to pass counterfeit money is to pass it by.


**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.


—The huckleberry pie is now being sat upon at picnics.


For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 184.


—Black coffee is the proper mourning drink.


**"The Only Thing That Gives Relief!"**

Mrs. M. E. Latimer, Biloxi, Miss., had an itchy breaking out on her skin, and she sends $1 for two boxes, saying: "Tetterine is the only thing that gives me relief." This is strong language, disinterested and voluntary. It cures all skin diseases: tetter, itch, eczema, salt-rheum, etc., and never fails. 50c. a box at druggists or send stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.


—"He's lost interest in horse racing." "I suppose he lost his principal first."


Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.


## COURTS PROTECT ENTERPRISE.

### Important Decision In Regard to Reputations Built Up by Advertising.

In the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, Cal., a decision has been given that is of great interest to manufacturers of proprietary articles and to publishers. The case in question was the suit of the California Fig Syrup Co. to obtain a permanent injunction, which was granted, enjoining a large non-secret manufacturing concern and others from using the name "Syrup of Figs," or "Fig Syrup," and ordering the defendents to pay costs and damages. The decision proves that the courts will protect the valuable reputation of an article of merit, built up by probity of word as well as by extensive advertising, so that the owner may reap the full benefit. The overwhelming evidence presented, as to the merits of the company's laxative, could not be gainsaid by the defendants, and the injunction was the result.


**GO TO SCHOOL** BOARD $2.00 a Week.

Tuition low. All Books FREE. SITUATIONS GUARANTEED

Over 50 Remington and Smith Premier Typewriters. Students last year from 7 States. Sch year. Send for catalogue. Address, Dep't 20.

STRAYER'S BUSINESS COL'GE, Baltimore, Md.


### Grant Monument in Philadelphia.

The Grant Monument which was recently unveiled by the granddaughter of the General in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was designed by Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter, both American artists. There is an absence of the dramatic action shown in the prancing steed and the waving sword. Instead the General rides his horse deep in thought. The height of the statue from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the rider's hat is fifteen feet one inch. The total weight is five tons. The pedestal is built of Jonesboro granite and the total cost was $32,675.35.

### No Longer Needed.

Wife (reading the paper)—Well, I declare, if that isn't the queerest thing I ever heard of! Husband—What's that? Wife—Why, here in the paper is an account of a wedding in Manchester, and among the wedding presents was a bull terrier, given to the bride by her father. Husband—I don't see anything odd about that. She was the old man's youngest daughter, wasn't she? Wife—Yes; but what's that got to do with it? Husband—Why, of course, if she and all the rest were married, he had no further use for the dog.—Rival.

### Phantom Party.

"What is a phantom party, papa?" asked Willie. "You'll find that out later in life, my boy," was the reply. "When I am married?" persisted Willie. "Precisely, my boy," answered his father. "When you are married and come home late from the club you will occasionally find something in the nature of a phantom sitting up—" This was the point at which Willie's mother hastily carried him away to bed, declaring that she would not permit him to listen to such outrageous exhibitions of masculine humor.—Chicago Post.


# BILIOUSNESS

Do you get up with a headache?

Is there a bad taste in your mouth?

Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through your body.

What is the cause of all this trouble?

Constipated bowels.

# Ayer's PILLS

will give you prompt relief and certain cure.

***Keep Your Blood Pure.***

If you have neglected your case a long time, you had better take

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves.

***Write the Doctor.***

There may be something about your case you do not quite understand. Write the doctor freely; tell him how you are suffering. You will promptly receive the best medical advice. Address,

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

**DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA**

TEETHING POWDERS

Aids Digestion. Regulates the Bowels and Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age and costs Only 25c. Ask your Druggist for it. If not at Druggists mail 25c to Dr. C. J. MOFFETT, St. Louis, Mo.

**BLOOD TELLS.**

Yes, it is the index to health. If you have bad blood you are likely to learn that you have Rheumatism, one of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has just began its work, or if you have been afflicted for years, you should at once take the wonderful new cure,

**RHEUMACIDE.**

Thousands have been cured. The summer season is the best time to take a rheumatic remedy. Nature will then aid the medicine in effecting a permanent constitutional cure. People with bad blood are subject to catarrh, indigestion and many other diseases. To be healthy the blood must be pure. Rheumacide is the prince of blood purifiers.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

**BAD BREATH**

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."

WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC

**Cascarets**

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 515

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

**USE CERTAIN CORN CURE.**

# Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever,

# Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. . . . Sold by every druggist in the malarial sections of the United States. . . . . No cure, no pay. . . . Price, 50c.

They All Recommend Grove's.

First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured.. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations.. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

**WHOLESALER.**

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1899.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., City.

Gentlemen:—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the Chill season of 1898, 2660 dozen Grove's Tonic. We also find that our sales on your Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets have been something enormous; having sold during the late Cold and Grip season 4,200 dozen.

Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige, Yours truly,

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.
Per Schall.

**RETAILER.**

KEDRON, ILLS.

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen:—I handle seven or eight different kinds of Chill Tonics but I sell ten bottles of Grove's to where I sell one of the others. I sold 25 bottles of Grove's Chill Tonic in one day and could have sold more if I had had it on hand. Mr. Dave Woods cured five cases of chills with one bottle.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. VINYARD.

**CONSUMER.**

WHITESBORO, Tex., Sep. 13, 1898.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—I write you a few lines of gratitude. I think your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is one of the best medicines in the world for Chills and Fever. I have three children that have been down with malarial fever for 18 months and have bought Chill medicines of all kinds and Doctor's bills coming in all the time until I rent to town and got three bottles of Grove's Tonic. My children are all well now and it was your Tasteless Chill Tonic that did it. I cannot say too much in its behalf.

Yours truly,
JAMES D. ROBERTS.


### Brownie Bicycle.

A watchmaker in New York has made the smallest bicycle in the world. He took two years on the job, and although there is no chance for remuneration is mightily pleased with the outcome. The tiny wheel has all the attachments of an ordinary bicycle, has a lamp that will shed light on the accustomed bracket, and would, if some brownie could from the fairy world be tempted up to ride it, spit about a tea table at a humming gait. It stands one inch in diameter, with regular pneumatic tubes, and sports a real spring on the saddle. The cranks are three-eighths of an inch long, while the tread is only one-fourth. The entire machine can be deposited in a postage stamp case, and weighs less than an ounce.


**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**

GREENSBORO, N. C.

For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit. Nervousness.

WRITE US FOR

Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

BEDFORD CITY, Virginia. **RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY**

Conducted by Randolph Macon College. Equipped in the South. Ranks with the best in United States. Modern conveniences and appliances; gymnasium, etc. Two hundred and ninety cadets. Address, E. STANTON SAUNDERS, President.

**THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS,**

Established 50 Years.

139-163 Bank St., - NORFOLK, Va.

Largest Stock in the South!

Low prices quoted on Monuments, Gravestones, Etc., in Marble or Granite, delivered at any Southern point. Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 12, it is free; and save money.

**DAVIDSON COLLEGE.**

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Sept., 1837. Sept. 7th, 1899.

Fixed Curriculum in Fresh. and Soph. Studies elective in Junior and Senior.

Three Degree Courses.
Laboratories Complete.
Ten Professors and Assistants.

Y. M. C. A. Hall and Gymnasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Send for a Catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER, - - - President.


### To B. Y. P. U. Convention Via. S. A. L.

The International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in Richmond, Va., July 13th to 16th, 1899. For this occasion THE SEABOARD AIR LINE will sell tickets from all points to Richmond and return at rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 12th, 13th, and 13th, good to return on or before July 18th, but by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Richmond the limit can be extended to August 15th, 1899.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE has elegantly appointed vestibuled trains for Richmond daily, carrying Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and running on fast schedules, the "F. A. E. Express" giving passengers a daylight ride, and the "ATLANTA SPECIAL" affording night ride in Pullman Sleepers, placing passengers in Richmond in early morning.

SEABOARD AIR LINE is the only line operating through Coaches and Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Richmond.

For further information, sleeping Car reservations, &c., apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

### Great Development of Water Traffic.

The history of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, is the history of the development of commerce by water between the city of Baltimore, and the principal cities of the South, for the "Old Bay Line," has been identified with transportation on the Chesapeake Bay for more than half a century. As the trade between Baltimore and the South increased, the business of the Old Bay Line increased and more vessels were added to its fleet. The story of its growth to its present plane of prosperity reflects to a great extent the growth of Baltimore's southern trade. The first vessel on the bay was the Eagle, built in 1813, which made occasional trips from Baltimore to Norfolk. The increased dem